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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1843.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.

It is only by toil, perseverance, and resolution, that the purposes of political reform can be wrought out. And it is only when a nation is suffering and writhing through its whole body, stung to the quick, trampled down to the very dust by oppression and privileged monopoly, that man will find the necessary courage to turn to the task of the long-needed and necessary reform. When first the League addressed itself to the labour of destroying monopoly, the effort was laughed at as the insane and mad attempt of a body of absurd enthusiasts. Such is the fate of all great enterprises in their immediate origin, which purpose morally and politically to change man. At present the League is a huge power; it has taught its principles to a large section of the Senate. It has thoroughly imbued the people. It has taught the advantages of coalition and combination to all who feel the grinding influence of the present Corn-laws. It has extended the principle of a philosophical and enlightened commercial policy. In short, it has established a fixed point in the theoretical speculations of the day, and rendered the unmeaning cravings which had preceded its birth the settled and fixed demands of a sensible and absolute need. The demands of the League are but the wants of the people. Upon the whole, the meeting, which on Wednesday night took place within the walls of the Drury-lane theatre, has been one of the most powerful demonstrations made by this great body. Not the more powerful, perhaps, that the arguments used by the several speakers were the more seriously and energetically put forward; but the more powerful that hitherto the metropolis has never marked how fully and how completely its middle-classes identified themselves with the objects of the League. It is now made evident beyond the possibility, or the shadow of a doubt, that the hard truths which monopoly and its necessary misery has taught the manufacturing districts, have come home to the counters and the hearths of London. Here, in the very heart of our sickly and overgrown wealth, we are learning the lessons of a wise and excellent political economy, by the interference of those only teachers—distress and poverty. It is idle to shut our eyes upon this fact. While the gigantic resources of the metropolis are untouched, it never has placed itself, and never will place itself, at the head of political feeling. The necessity of political reform must absolutely be brought home to the capital by the positive paralysis of its trade, and then it will stir itself in earnest to make the necessary reform compulsory upon the State. In this point of view is Wednesday night's demonstration valuable to us. It marks with unerring certainty the approaching success which must reward the efforts of the League. In the cheers which accompanied the speeches of Cobden and Ewart, more than the mere expression of popular approbation was to be recognised. It was the waking of the hitherto apathetic mass to activity and knowledge, which they announced. As Mr. Ewart emphatically said "the Corn-law was the Catholic question of Commerce;" and when the crowded masses which filled the walls of the Drury-lane theatre, answered his words with their shouts, they told him plainly and unequivocally, that as such they would consider it. Contempt will no longer be felt for the Anti-Corn-law agitation. The time for this is past. With every new political defeat upon this question, strength will be gained by the supporters of a free trade. The feeling has at length reached the heart of the country, and it will make itself heard by the cabinet and legislature in accents which will at last be too imperative for refusal. The Anti-Corn-law League may be a vulgar and a low coalition;—it may be a trading combination, or a manufacturing body, but it is—honest. Its political object is one and single. Its identification with the suffering people of Great Britain, is complete. Its necessity is obvious. Here lies its strength,—a strength which defies the politician to crush, or the Minister to destroy it. As a great moral engine, it is destined to work out its purpose in the thorough and

complete destruction of the very principle of monopoly. But in another light has the demonstration at Drury-lane theatre been one of incalculable value to the Anti-Corn-law cause. Hitherto, those truths which have been spoken by the members of the League have been uttered at a distance, while the calumnies circulated about them have been vended upon the spot. This is at length corrected. For once, great political truths have been positively propounded to us—not diluted in the columns of a trimming and corrupt daily press, but uncompromisingly and bitterly thrust forward by men who felt that they must be told honestly and thoroughly. Well might Mr. Cobden ask how such a body of men as those who sit in the House of Commons could be deemed a fit body to regulate the commercial intercourse of the merchants of this country? It was but the natural expression of that which he must a thousand times have felt when he sat amongst them as the recognised leader of the popular party—not the man of a class, or the man of an interest, or the man of a party, but the man of the people. So must he have felt scores of times, when he has risen to remind them that there were bitter wants and pining needs to which they lent no ear—miseries and necessities which they sought not to alleviate—and troubles which they did not attempt to heal; and feeling thus, he has done well and wisely when he has come before the people themselves, and appeals to their silent power for its exertion, rather than to their eloquent Parliament for its sympathy.

## THE MURDER MONOMANIA.

It almost invariably happens that an act which has been for many years without precedent is followed immediately by others of a similar character. The tendency to imitation has been remarkably exemplified within the last few years among criminals whose atrocities have been so revolting as to have warranted the belief that none but themselves could be their parallel. Burking, a species of cold-blooded barbarity, so utterly unheard of as to have been literally "a deed without a name," until that of its inhuman perpetrator was bestowed upon it, soon found imitators; and the horrible crime of the murderer Good was carried out, in all its revolting details, in accordance with the example which had been set by Greenacre. It would seem that the insane are no less under the influence of evil example than the depraved, for not only was an instance of this kind afforded by the two suicides within a short time of one another, from the top of the monument, but the mad attempt of the lunatic Oxford on the life of the Queen gave rise, there cannot be a doubt, to the subsequent attacks of Francis and of Bean upon the person of Her Majesty. The recent tragical event which led to the death of Mr. Drummond has been closely followed by occurrences which might have issued in a similarly fatal result, but for the steps that have been promptly taken for the purpose of preventing it. We believe it to be highly probable that persons labouring under insanity may be influenced by example, and that their mania may be turned into a particular direction by their hearing that others have done a certain act which they themselves feel an irresistible impulse to imitate. It is in the highest degree dangerous to society that such a tendency should exist, and all possible means should be resorted to for repressing it.

This subject was brought before the House of Lords on Monday last by Lord Lyndhurst, who was followed by several learned peers, who, while agreeing that something ought to be done, were no less unanimous in declaring the difficulty—if not the impossibility—of doing anything. We are aware that the matter is one which must be very delicately dealt with, in order to avoid the error of being carried away by excited feelings, so far as to call for the punishment of those who are not morally, and should not be held legally, responsible for their actions, on the one hand;

or leaving the public, and particularly public men, exposed to the dangers of assassination, on the other. We confess ourselves rather astonished that among the numerous law-lords who spoke upon this subject on Monday last, not one could think of the suggestion—thrown out in the columns of this paper last week—that the friends of acknowledged lunatics should be held responsible for those criminal acts, which would have been prevented had a proper supervision been exercised over the unfortunate persons who may have committed them. This would be a more just and, we think, even a more efficacious course than to affix the ordinary legal penalty to the criminal acts of an insane person, who being incapable of distinguishing right from wrong ought no more to be punished than an infant who, having set fire to a house, should be hanged for arson. It is, we know, argued by some, and with a certain degree of plausibility, that fear may act as a preventive against crime upon those who are insane, and that they may be deterred from an offence by being made to understand that they will, if they commit it, be compelled to suffer punishment. Such a fear, however, would be more wholesome in its operation on the minds of the friends of the lunatic than on that of the lunatic himself, who, it is not likely, would be affected by fear or any other restraining power when under the immediate influence of mania. The principle of a total absence of responsibility is dangerous in the extreme; and as it would be unjust and cruel to make one accountable in law who would not be held so before the very highest of all tribunals, the only way in which society can be protected is by casting the consequences of outrages against it—if not to the fullest extent, at least to a certain degree—on those whose culpable neglect may have allowed them to happen.

## CLASS LEGISLATION.

In no part of the world, except England, is Poverty looked upon by the laws and the law-makers as something worthy of punishment. Elsewhere it is considered as a *misfortune*—here alone it is condemned as a crime. This is in "merry England," as poets once loved to call our common country:—

"A merry place it was in days of yore;  
But something ails it now—the place is cursed."

An old adage speaks of "knocking a man down, and kicking him for falling." How completely does the case of Poverty within this realm bear out the truth of that saying! The Government, if truly acting up to its understood duty of standing in a sort of paternal relation to the People, would introduce such measures of legislation as must improve their condition by degrees. The law, if it were "the perfection of human reason," as Blackstone declares, should afford protection to the masses, and especially shield those who have fallen upon evil days. How stands the case? The Government, neglecting the wants, the rights, and the poverty of the People, refuse to make such alterations in the laws as will afford the proper reward to productive industry, and positively declare against Cheap Bread; while the Laws, so far from remedying the evils which result from the mal-administration of public affairs, and the distress into which it throws the working classes, are so framed, or so tortured by the Magistracy, that Poverty is not only unpunished, but actually treated as a Crime. If the starving man supplicate the charity of his fellow-man, he is dragged to the bar of a police-office, and for the crime of Want, committed to prison under the Vagrant Act. If, in the despair which can dare all but Death, he proceeds to submit himself to the tender mercies of the law, as administered by Poor-Law Commissioners and Guardians in an Union Workhouse, he is put upon what Cobbett termed "starvation diet,"—just enough to keep life within the body, without ever satisfying the gnawing hunger which almost drives him mad; and, if he be a married man, is instantly separated from his wife,





Clauses 85, 86, and 87 were also agreed to.  
 Clauses 88, 89, and 90 were agreed to with a few verbal amendments.  
 Clause 91 was postponed.  
 The remaining clauses and the schedules of the Bill were then agreed to, without discussion.

## OVERLAND MAIL.

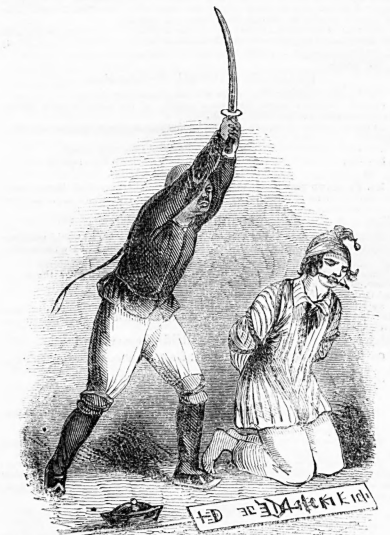
## RIOTS AT CANTON, AND MASSACRE OF THREE HUNDRED BRITISH SUBJECTS.

In the midst of the pleasing anticipations caused by the termination of hostilities with China, and the obtaining of such favourable terms of pacification, we have been suddenly startled by the intelligence of another of those cold-blooded, cruel and systematic perfidy, which have so often stained the national character and annals of the Chinese; and events have occurred at Canton which most fully prove that the people of that province still bear towards their conquerors feelings of the bitterest hatred.



Formosa Islanders and captive Lascar.

On the arrival of Sir H. Pottinger at Amoy, in November last, he discovered that nearly the whole of the men belonging to the ships *Nerobunda* and *Ann*, which were wrecked on the coast of Formosa, in September, 1841, and March, 1842, had been massacred in cold blood, by the authorities of that island. This atrocious butchery of nearly three hundred human beings was alleged by the officers of the government of Formosa to have been perpetrated in compliance with the mandate of the Emperor; but there is irrefragable proof to the effect that



Beholding of a Prisoner.

this command was obtained on the mendacious representation that the shipwrecked men were prisoners of war, and that the vessels had gone to Formosa with hostile intentions. Had it not been for this discovery, there is no doubt that hostilities would have been recommenced in China, and continued until a punishment proportioned to the magnitude of the crime had been inflicted on the heartless miscreants who committed it. As it is, Sir Henry has declared his intention of submitting an account of the dreadful occurrence to the Emperor, and demanding, in the name of her Britannic Majesty, that the local authorities of Formosa shall be degraded and punished according to their deserts, and their property confiscated, and its amount devoted to the support of the families of the murdered men. This is precisely the measure which, under such painful circumstances, it behoved the Plenipotentiary to adopt. Sir Henry Pottinger's proclamations on this melancholy subject are couched in a firm and manly tone, expressive of his deep abhorrence of the unparalleled villainy of the guilty persons, and his full determination to obtain, at any risk, a thorough retribution; and afford a fine contrast to the drivelling nonsense trumpeted forth in India by the shape of official announcements. No reply had yet been received, when the steamer *Mennon* left the coast, to the plenipotentiary's representation respecting the Formosa murderers; but it appeared to be the firm conviction of all parties that the Emperor, rather than risk the renewal of a war which has cost China so dear, would unhesitatingly comply with Sir Henry's requisitions, and issue instructions for the execution of the miscreants in question.

The event at Canton, to which we have alluded, contains even more serious indications of the temper of the Chinese, although it has not been attended with so treacherous and wholesale a destruction of life; for it marks out that, whatever has been our physical preponderance, we have by no means conquered the spirit of the people. It appears, that previous to the 7th of December, upon which day the English factories were burnt to the ground, the feelings of the people in and near Canton had been much exasperated against us, in consequence of a report that the English merchants were coming to reside with their families permanently, in the neighbourhood of Honan, on the opposite bank of the river.

About this time a notice was issued, purporting to emanate from the Gentry and people of the villages contiguous to Canton, in which they stated that "the English foreigners were thinking of removing into the country to dwell, and that from the outside of Canton, along the banks of the river, and all the way to Honan, they had taken plans and sketches, trusting to their power to come and seize thereon;" it also intimated, that if the presumed intention were persisted in, the "foreigners" would be expelled by force of arms. According to the laws of the country, the exhibition of a seditious placard was a serious offence, and considering the peculiar state of our relations with the

Chinese, and the mischievous tendency of the address in question, it evidently became the duty of the local authorities to give prompt attention to the matter. Nor were they backward in noticing it, a proclamation being, without delay, issued by the Prefect of Canton, the object of which was to allay the excitement that existed, and to prevent the commission of any act of violence. The scholars of Canton also circulated an answer to the manifesto of the malcontent party, in which Confucius was liberally quoted, and the folly of creating disturbances most



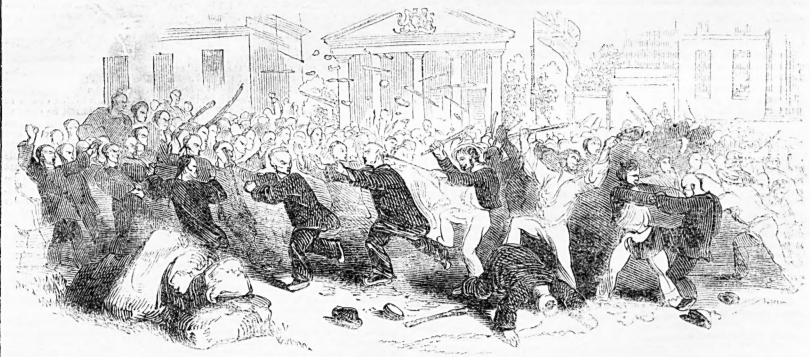
Chinese Rack.

unquestionably established. Neither the remonstrances of the mayor, however, nor the arguments of the scholars, availed aught; for though the exhibition of the address issued by the latter, when posted up in the Minglien Hall, on the day of a large meeting, found several supporters, the majority of the malcontents remained unconvinced of their error. This meeting occurred on the 2d of December; four days afterwards, a proclamation from the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the Kwang-tung province made its appearance, in which the Canton people were warned against joining in any seditious proceedings. On the morning of the 7th the riot commenced. It is said that the malcontents amounted to a considerable number—one account makes them 40,000. The disturbance was brought about in a singular manner. The Creek Hong had been assigned for the abode of the Scraps of the country ships thus enabled to find accommodation at Canton, have been in the habit of coming up in large numbers for the last few months, and have been the source of great annoyance to the residents. On Wednesday immense numbers of them were up, 200 it is said, many of whom were drunk, and appeared to have come solely for the purpose of terrifying the shopkeepers, with whom they had recently had a serious dispute. Some of the Lascars were dressed as Sepoys, and there were a great many quarrels in the back streets all the morning, but the square was perfectly quiet until about half-past two, when the Chinamen began to muster, evidently for the purpose of fighting the Lascars. Stones and brickbats began to fly, and culgels were resorted to by the Lascars. The Chinamen mustered at the bottom of Hog-lane, and the fight took place between that and the Creek. No insult was offered to the factories, or even to Europeans, during all this, till about half-past three, when the Lascars, being beaten, had taken refuge in the Creek Hong,



Punishment of the Cord.

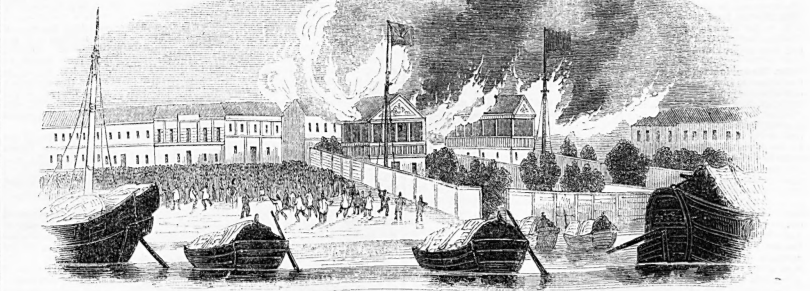
and the Chinamen remaining at the bottom of Hog-lane, all seemed tolerably quiet, but numbers of men of the lowest description seemed to be joining the mob, which had now become pretty large. Things grew suspicious, some Europeans being pelted. Quite on a sudden they broke open the door of the Company's garden nearest Hog-lane, and made use of the battens to break down the wall of the garden. Even then no foreigner contemplated that it would go any further than breaking their windows went, as all the factories in the New British were being put in order, and numbers of workmen were employed getting the Company's hall in residence for Sir H. Pottinger. In a very few minutes, however, a most vigorous attack was made upon No. 1 British, which was carried by numbers entering the lower windows. There can be no doubt that this factory was attacked in this sudden manner in the hope and expectation of capturing two ladies that were residing there. These ladies had been removed immediately it was seen that the Company's garden was broken open. The attack was so sudden that most of the other residents believed



Riots at Canton.

that the object had been accomplished and the ladies captured. Neither residents or domestics saved a single article but what they stood in. The Hong merchants at the earnest request of some residents had sent for soldiers to some station outside the walls near the factories; but the Mandarin thereof, of course, knowing that the row would be much more serious than was generally contemplated, considered his force

insufficient, and, refusing to act, referred the application to the Quang-keep. This functionary, knowing right well that something serious would happen, applied to the governor to arm his force "cup-a-pie," as he could not take life without the Governor's sanction. Knowing that the ordinary mode of quieting a disturbance would be unavailing in the present instance. The Governor refused his sanction, and the Quang-



Burning of the English factories.

keep went, accompanied by the Quang Chew foo and Nam-Hoy-Yune, escorted by about 300 soldiers armed to the teeth. The soldiers fired up in the air, and the mob finding that they durst not fire amongst them, attacked and drove them off, breaking the chairs of the three great Mandarins and pelting them with stones, consequently the Mandarins took refuge in the Consou-house, which the soldiers guarded. It was now about five o'clock, and the mob had set fire to the Company's hall, and commenced pillaging and destroying all the factories eastward of Hog-lane. They broke and destroyed everything, of course seizing all the money that fell in their way. No. 1 British, adjoining the Hall, next caught fire, and the Hong merchants sent their engines to prevent the fire spreading. The mob would not allow them to work, saying that they were determined that all the factories eastward of Hog-lane should be burnt, but that if any others caught they would assist in quenching them. All

these factories had now been pillaged and deserted, excepting No. 1 Dutch. This factory having an immense amount of money in its treasury, was bravely defended by its inhabitants, who, falling short of ammunition, and the factory being in a blaze, evacuated it about eleven o'clock. The residents of the factory to the westward, finding the square in possession of a ruthless mob, elated with success, had to look after their own personal safety, those between Hog-lane and Old China-street took refuge on the tops of their houses, expecting every moment to find their factories on fire, and hoped by climbing over the roofs to gain access to the back streets. These gentlemen could not go out, as the mob was fronted before the doors. Those to the eastward of that again, at the entreaty of the Hong merchants, made their escape at the back doors, and after being conveyed through the streets towards the westward, were deposited for the night in the Shamun pack houses. Some took



refuge in Ming Qua's Hong, and were in momentary expectation of being attacked. It was fortunate that the immense amount of dollars which were under the embers of the burnt factories diverted the attention of the mob, or there can be no doubt that all the factories would have shared the like fate; for, although it was evident that the political part of it were satisfied with what they had done, when they saw all in a blaze eastward of Hog-lane, yet all the bad characters in Canton having by this time assembled, a great number consisted of those who came after plunder. Things remained in this state until about 2 o'clock, when, strange to say, the mob began to disperse. Soon after, the Kwang-Heep having received the governor's authority to do as he liked, came to the square and soon dispersed what remained. Ming Qua's Hong escaped by a miracle, having to bear the full influence of the Greek factories being on fire. Some foreigners gave large prices to boats to go to Whampoa, and others offered 300 dollars to be taken across the river, which was refused. It is to be particularly observed that the mandarins prevented the fast boats for Macao starting as usual that night. The fire continued during the whole of the following day; and on the 9th Sir Hugh Gough arrived, in the steamer *Proserpine*, and anchored off the factories. It appears that nearly the whole of the Lascares, who were the cause of this serious and most unfortunate disturbance, belonged to the merchant ship *Fort William*, then lying at Whampoa, whose commander had, with singular want of prudence, permitted them to proceed to Canton without an efficient officer to take charge of them. Knowing, as every one near Canton must have done, the extensive prevalence of popular discontent, and the bitter animosity existing on the part of the Chinese against the English, and all persons in their employment, it certainly does seem most extraordinary that the captain of this vessel could have ventured on a course so fraught with danger, and so likely to be attended with evil consequences.

At the date of our last advices from Canton, the excitement caused by the riot had in a great measure subsided; and, notwithstanding the continued exhibition of inflammatory placards, preparations were being made to restore the destroyed buildings. The loss in property to the British residents has been very large; but it is said that the government has expressed its readiness to indemnify the amount of injury sustained, and to inflict a serious punishment upon—although they could not check—the insurgents. Since the termination of the riots, a correspondence has taken place between Sir Henry Pottinger and the resident merchants at Canton, relating to them, and at the close of his last letter the plenipotentiary makes use of the following remarks:

"You will observe that no allusion is made in any of these documents to the subject of the trade in opium. It is only necessary that I shall at present tell you, that that subject has not been overlooked by me, and that I indulge a hope—a very faint one, I admit—that it will yet be in my power to get the traffic in opium, by barter, legitimized by the Emperor."

This is an important piece of information, and were the Emperor desirous of promoting the commercial interests of the country, there can be no doubt he would at once agree to the proposal of Sir Henry Pottinger. It is now pretty well known that it was not the immoral nature of the trade which induced the Chinese Government to endeavour to put a stop to it; but the effect it produced on the revenues of the empire, by absorbing enormous quantities of bullion that never returned. This result would be obviated by the traffic being converted into one of barter. The plenipotentiary has notified, that until the tariff and scale of duties for the five ports shall be fixed, and consular officers appointed, no British merchant vessel can be allowed to go to any of them excepting Canton; but that, in the mean time, Tinghai and Kologsoo will be open, as heretofore, to all vessels wishing to visit them.

## BOMBAY.

The intelligence from Scinde reaches—to the 25th ult. from Kurachee, and the 17th from Sukkur. At the former place fever was raging to an alarming extent among the troops, two officers and twelve men having died of it in the course of a week; and at the latter place Sir Majest's 22d Regiment had about 200 men in hospital. Major Outram, who was about proceeding to England, but had been recalled to resume charge of the negotiations in this quarter, had arrived on the 4th ult. His re-appearance seems to have had a beneficial effect upon the turbulent Amers, with whom he was a favourite, and matters are now in a fair way for satisfactory adjustment. A detachment, consisting of 300 men of her Majesty's 22d Regiment, mounted on camels, with 100 of the Scinde Irregulars, with one gun, had been dispatched by Sir C. Napier from the camp at Deji Kote, in search of the son and nephew of the Meer Rostrum, who, with their families, had taken refuge in the Desert, at a fort called Islam Kote, lying about eighty miles inwards. On arriving at this place, they found it deserted; but a few days afterwards the Meer and his son came into camp. Sir Charles reached the small fort of Zeman Ghar, another stronghold in the Desert; but he found, on his arrival, that the chief had decamped, taking with him several laes in money and valuables, three days before Sir Charles's arrival. This was a prize which the General was sorry at losing; for, ere he left it, he had it in ruins. The news from Scinde has been during the month, very contradictory. At the one time it was stated to have been in a state of complete commotion, and fears entertained that, should any of the troops return, a second edition of the Cabool tragedy would be the consequence. Now, everything bears the most peaceful character. However, a report is current, and generally credited, that a move will be made on Hyderabad.

Another revolution has taken place at Cabool. Ukhar Khan had come down upon it, and taken it without opposition. Dost Mahomed was at this time in Lahore, and will no doubt find everything in readiness on his arrival.

Our military operations in Bundelcund are beginning to wear a more peaceful aspect,—drawing a comparison, at least, between this and the last few months back.

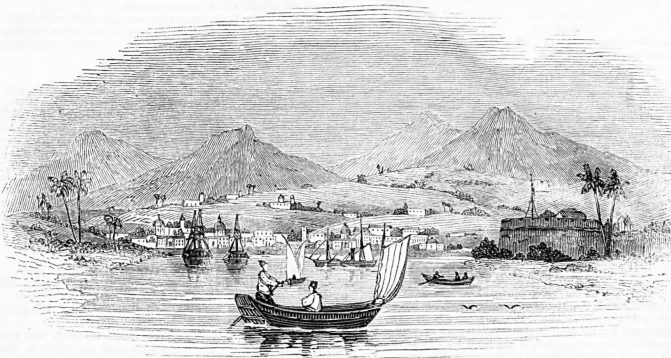
Generals Pollock, Nott, Sale, and McCaskill (the latter in charge of the Somnath garrison), had arrived at Ferozepore. They were respectively met at the railway station by the Governor-General. A salute of nineteen guns was fired as Sir Robert Sale passed the troops, in honour of himself and the "illustrious garrison." On the morning of the 26th of December there was a grand review, at which about 40,000 of the troops were assembled. In the evening the Governor-General gave a splendid ball, for which it is said 25,000 pairs of sweetmeats were ordered. He left Ferozepore on his route to Delhi, on the 5th ult., and expected to arrive there about the 25th instant, his escort amounting to 10,000 men. The Indian army is to be considerably reduced—10 men per company. Those so reduced are to be held in supernumeraries until absorbed by their respective regiments, unless they choose to serve in those corps already reduced by the casualties of the campaign, or otherwise within the limits of the new establishment. The Madras troops serving in China or beyond sea, and the Bombay troops serving in Scinde, are not to be reduced until they return to their respective presidencies. This will make a total reduction of 18,000, and effect a saving of about half a million sterling. Orders have likewise been issued for the disbandment of the Army of Reserve, and all staff appointments of this and of the forces under General Pollock were to cease from the date of the 10th Jan., with the exception of the two deputy masterposts and that of the officer in charge of General Nott's treasure-chest.

A serious mutiny had occurred at Lucknow, among the men of the 1st Light Cavalry Battalion of his Majesty the King of Oude, under the command of Captain Heaskey. It is stated that the mutineers took possession of the regimental magazine, and of the guns which had been furnished them, and were completely on their guard against any surprise, and have sworn that they will not return to their duty until their wishes are complied with.

Mr. Rosenberg's new novel of "The Man of the People" will appear during the coming week. The author will be favourably remembered by the readers of the *Times*, as the author of "The Prince, Duke, and Page." In the present work he has shown infinitely greater constructive care. It abounds with incident; and when we mention the early part of the French revolution as its period, and its hero as Mirabeau, it will at once be felt that the interest of its mere story must be deep. It has been written with a highly poetic pen, and arranged with an artist's power.

A few evenings since, between the hours of 7 and 8, the offices of Mr. Samuel Field, the celebrated architect, No. 13, Beaufort-buildings, Strand, were broken into, and a quantity of wearing apparel was stolen. Content with their booty, the robbers, who are happy in the knowledge that what was by far the most valuable, the will of Mr. Field's beautiful designs, which had been taken, would have been an irreparable loss.

## DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE AT GUADELOUPE.

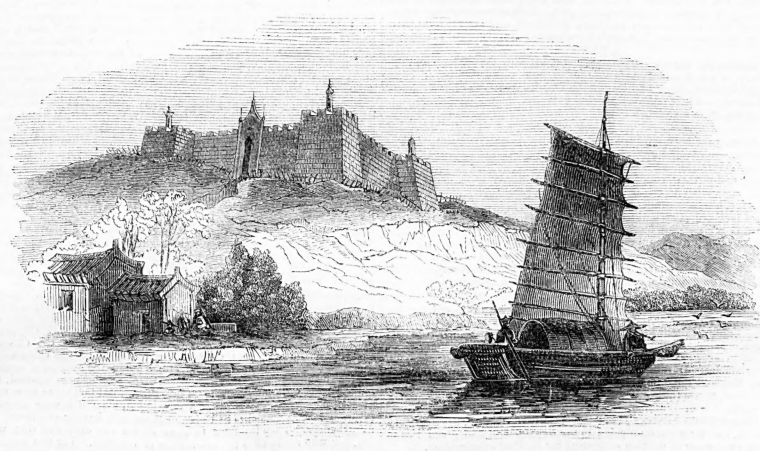


Point à Pitre.

**TWO THOUSAND LIVES LOST.**—The Paris papers of Saturday contain most melancholy tidings of the earthquake with which the West Indies were visited on the 8th of February last. Guadeloupe has suffered from it to a fearful extent, and the important town of Point-à-Pitre no longer exists. What the earthquake spared in this devoted city, has been destroyed by fire; and in addition to the dead, who are rated at not less than two thousand, between fifteen and eighteen hundred were more or less wounded. All quarters of the colonies have suffered, as well as the dependencies. The town of the Moule is destroyed, and mourn over the death of thirty inhabitants. The rural parts have had their share of this dreadful calamity. The little towns of St. François, St. Anne, Le

Port Louis, L'Anse, Bertrand, and Sainte-Rose, have been subverted; the dead and wounded were to be met with in every direction. On the news of this disaster reaching Martinique, which suffered to an almost equal extent from an earthquake four years ago, but would appear to have but slightly felt the effects of the recent convulsions, supplies of every description were immediately despatched to Guadeloupe by the authorities and inhabitants. From France, the ill-fated island will also shortly receive assistance, telegraphic orders having been issued to Brest, Toulon, and Rochefort, to forward money, medicaments, and a million of rations. An extraordinary grant of money is also to be demanded of the Chambers for the same benevolent object.

## THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.



[Fort Zeland.]

Formosa, or Ty-o-an, is a large island in the Chinese seas, situated about 100 miles from the mainland; it is nearly 180 miles in length from north to south, and 50 miles in width. The western portion of the island is still in an uncivilized state, the interior being occupied by the aborigines, and the seacoast by the Ladrone pirates. Although so near the coast of China, it was not colonized by the Chinese until about the year 1620; but even then they could scarcely be said to hold real possession of any part of the island. They exercised, however, the rights of sovereignty, so far as to grant permission to the Dutch to build a fort upon the coast, on condition of the latter giving up possession of the neighbouring islands, called the Pescadoes—the fort was named Fort Zeland.

About the middle of the seventeenth century, the Tartars having overrun China, from 20,000 to 30,000 Chinese took refuge in Formosa, and the presence of so many industrious families rapidly improved the condition of the country. After a lapse of a few years the Spaniards, settled at the Philippine Islands, endeavoured to drive the Dutch from their new possessions, but failed in their attempt. The famous Chinese admiral, Coxinga, soon after this, having been refused a refuge by the Dutch, collected a large naval force, and, after possessing himself of the town of Formosa, he attacked and took Fort Zeland, and drove the Dutch entirely from the island. Coxinga was soon after this killed in battle, but his descendants kept almost sovereign possession of the island until 1683, when it was voluntarily ceded to the Chinese Emperor.

The chief city of the island, also called Ty-o-an, is on the eastern coast, with an extensive harbour, but difficult of approach and of considerable depth. The capital is at present a large and opulent city, and well supplied with the necessities and luxuries of life—which are sold in long streets, covered with awnings during seven or eight months of the year, on account of the excessive heat; extensive ranges of shops and bazaars are on both sides of the way, and the whole forms a pleasant promenade.

The dreadful massacre of British subjects, which has so recently taken place at Formosa, naturally leads to a consideration of the various modes of punishment resorted to by the Chinese. In this instance our unfortunate fellow-subjects, after suffering a cruel imprisonment of twelve months, were decapitated. This mode of capital punishment is considered in Europe more honourable than any other, but among the Chinese it is regarded as most degrading and ignominious, and is only resorted to in those cases in which the crime is looked upon as of the most heinous description. "After the head is severed, it is frequently suspended from a tree by the side of a public road, and the body is thrown into a ditch; the law having deemed it unworthy the respect of regular funeral rites."

The second capital punishment is that of the cord; in which case the unfortunate sufferer is strangled by means of a cord drawn tightly round the neck. It is considered of a much less degrading nature than beheading. Mandarins and men of distinction usually suffer in this manner—the Emperor sometimes, as an especial

favour, transmitting the culprit a silken cord, with permission to be to his own executioner. Of the minor punishments, that of the rack is the most cruel. It is employed for the purpose of extorting confession, and very much resembles an instrument formerly used in Europe for the same purpose. It is made after many fashions; sometimes producing pain by compressing the fingers—at others, as in the engraving, the ankle-bones.

In one method, called the swing, nearly the whole weight of the body is supported by cords passed round the ankles, producing, in this manner, violent pain, if the punishment is long continued.

Imprisonment in the cage is a greater or less severe punishment, according to the size of the cage. The sufferings of many of our unfortunate countrymen and women, owing to the late war, have rendered us all familiar with the description of imprisonment in the cage.

More than a century ago, considerable attention was drawn to the island of Formosa, by the publication of a work, purporting to be its history, written by a clever impostor, then and since known as George Psalmanazar, though it is believed such was not his real name. This person came over from the Continent, and passed himself off as a convert to Protestantism. He said that he was a native of Formosa, and, having quitted that island, had been enjoined by the Jesuits into a temporary belief in, and profession of, the Roman Catholic faith. In his history of Formosa, published in England under the patronage of the most distinguished of the clergy and nobility, Psalmanazar gave the Formosan alphabet, and views of buildings and costumes, all of which were fictitious. He even went to the length of eating his meat in a raw state, which he declared to be the Formosan custom. Finally, the cheat was discovered, and Psalmanazar confessed that his history was a mere fiction from first to last. He remained in England until his death, and contributed largely to the "Universal History," being a man of extensive erudition. He declared himself extremely sorry for the literary fraud he had committed, but declined explaining his motives for committing it.

**IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC UNDERTAKING.**—We are informed, that in consequence of insinuations, calumnies, and threatening letters, and other circumstances equally uncomfortable to men high in office, the Polytechnic Institution and Adelaide Gallery have undertaken, for an adequate consideration, to electrotype all the members of the Cabinet, and perfectly sheath them in copper, that they may walk abroad in confidence. It was intended to extend the process to the members of the Houses of Parliament as well, but some clerical obstacles in depositing the precipitate upon a brass surface has led to the plan being abandoned.

Mr. Drummond, nephew of the late unfortunate and lamented Mr. Edward Drummond, has been appointed by Sir Robert Peel to-day the junior clerkships of the Treasury.

The Speaker of the House of Commons holds his first levee to-day (Saturday), the 13th, and his other levees are fixed for the 25th instant and 1st of April.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The bureaux of the Chamber of Deputies have adopted, by a strong majority, the proposition of M. de Sade, for excluding from the chamber persons employed by the Crown, with certain exceptions noted. The proposition of M. Duvergier d'auraième for abolishing the vote by ballot is also under consideration upon Monday. In the monthly renewal of the standing committees took place, the Opposition prevailed only in one out of nine. The more interest was attached to the selection of the chairmen and secretaries of these bureaux, as they would have to examine into and report upon some Bills of importance, which the Government intended to introduce. M. de Sade's proposition has given rise to much discussion. Its object is to prevent Members of the Chamber of Deputies from being appointed to various public offices yielding salaries, and from obtaining any promotion during the Legislature they belong to, and a year after the expiration of their powers. The reading of this proposition was authorised by five committees out of nine, notwithstanding the opposition of the cabinet. M. Guizot and his colleagues explicitly declared that they were determined to resist the measure. The effective force of the national guard of Paris, which in the year 1831 amounted to 80,000, is at present reduced to less than 50,000.

## SPAIN.

The Madrid journals state that the Ministerial party have been completely successful in the capital. The Opposition have been more successful in the provinces, but are not so strong in the capital. The ministerial candidate has succeeded, it has been by corruption and intimidation. It is said that Ministers will be certain of a majority in the Cortes. The returns known gave them about forty votes more than their opponents. Several acts of violence have taken place at some of the provincial elections.

## PORTUGAL.

The Chamber of Deputies still continued discussing the Douro wine question; but it was not expected that the endowment of the company would be carried into effect, if the convention with England was concluded. The announcement of the last offers, which are officially called an ultimatum, having gone home, had given great satisfaction at Oporto. It had transpired, that besides the reductions already announced, it was proposed to take 20 per cent. off the present duty on butter, and to reduce the duty on British goods imported into the island of Madeira, to one half the present rate. Both Chambers had given proofs of the obstinate resistance that might be expected to the claims of the court of Rome, respecting the confirmation of bishops. The discussion on the tobacco revenue loan was about to come on in the Peers; and the bill extending the duties on the corn-market, and the duties on Portuguese goods imported for consumption at Lisbon, to Cascaes and Oeiras, had been passed into a law. The Duke of Saxe Coburg, the Duchess of Nemours, and some other members of the family, were expected at Lisbon on a visit. Late accounts from Oporto reported that many houses had been destroyed, and several lives been lost by the inundations. The roads were impassable for eight or ten days.

## AUSTRIA.

A serious riot has taken place at Vienna, between the students and the military, in which one student was killed, and several wounded. His Royal Highness the Archduke Francis Charles, brother of the Emperor of Austria, and heir presumptive to the throne, had been attacked on the 1st inst., with a violent fever.

## TURKEY.

Advices have been received in Constantinople from Belgrade, of the detection of a conspiracy, having for its object the assassination of the Prince Alexander and his ministers. The conspirators have been seized; and it is presumed that they will be believed, they acted at the direct instigation of the Russian Consul, Whatchenko; one of them, moreover, having been found with 5,000 ducats in his possession, which he had received as an earnest of his crime. The Government, upon the discovery of the plot, immediately ordered the departure of the Turkish Government and the corps diplomatique have been struck with consternation at this atrocious attempt to bring about a solution of this question, which diplomacy had failed to settle at Constantinople. The Porte has also granted a constitution to its Bosnian subjects.

## AMERICA.

New York papers to the end of February have been received by the British and North American Royal mail steamer *Acadia*.

The only proceeding of interest in Congress had occurred in the Senate. It arose out of a passage in Sir Robert Peel's speech on the address in answer to the Queen's speech on the 12th inst. in which he said that the speech of Sir Robert declared, that by the late treaty England did not give up the right of visitation—a declaration which had, to use the American phrase, caused a great sensation among the politicians of Washington. A letter, addressed by Mr. Everett, the United States Minister here, to Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, had been communicated to the Senate, and had given rise to strong expression of opinion respecting Sir R. Peel's declaration.

The Senate and the House of Representatives have passed a bill for repealing the new bankrupt law, which was awaiting the signature of the President. Some persons seemed to expect that the bill, signed by Mr. Forward had either resigned or was about to resign the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and will probably be succeeded by Mr. Spencer.

## THE PROVINCES.

[From our own Correspondent.]

MANCHESTER, Thursday.—The riot excited by the Chartists trials, has certainly not been diminished by the publication of the proceedings, and the perusal of the speeches made by the defendants. The self-composure and eloquence with which they defended themselves against all the powers of the Crown, have impressed the public as favourably as they did the Court and the jury. The verdict against Mr. O'Connor and fourteen of the defendants upon the fifth count, is regarded as the Chartists as a triumph. The highest legal authorities, as I stated last week, differ respecting the legality of a recommendation to cease from labour for certain specified political objects. But even assuming that the Court of Queen's Bench decide that the matter set forth in the fifth count, constitutes a legal offence, they will not, cannot pass more than a nominal punishment upon the defendants. The question is a new one to our Courts. The judges themselves differ upon it. Should the majority rule against the defendants, the sentence must, therefore, necessarily be of the lightest possible character. The defendants, convicted under the fourth count (James Leach, Mr. Cartney, and fourteen others) will not come off so easily. The offence with which they are charged is of a grave character, viz., aiding and abetting certain persons in unlawful assemblies, intimidation, and stopping the labour of others, in order to produce changes in the constitution. It may be considered necessary, for the sake of example, to pass a severe sentence upon some of these defendants, to show the peaceable and well-disposed that they will be protected by the laws against the unlawful and tyrannical dictation and interference of their fellow-workmen. Inasmuch, however, as Mr. Baron Rolfe in summing up to the jury at Lancaster, repeatedly dwelt upon the singular abstinence from violence to persons and property, which (with the exception just named), distinguished the Lancashire strike above all others; and inasmuch also as the learned and excellent judge pressed himself deeply sensible of the intense and "maddening" sufferings and privations, which led to the disturbances; we may reasonably indulge the hope, that these extenuating circumstances will have their full weight with Lord Denman and his humane brethren on the bench, and that a merciful consideration will be given to the ease of exonerated offenders.

A public meeting of the Chartists of Manchester was held on Monday night, in the Carpenters' Hall in this town, to receive the Chartist defendants who had just returned from taking their trials at Lancaster. I attended the meeting, and, although no Chartist myself, I was deeply interested in the proceedings. The meeting was held in a room of the peaceful but determined demeanour of the meeting. The readers of the *Illustrated Weekly Times* will, I am sure, thank me for giving them a sketch of the proceedings. These Chartist meetings are almost altogether unnoticed by the local and metropolitan press. The result of this very questionable policy is that the working classes believe themselves ill-used by the press of the middle classes, and are driven to the columns of the *Northern Star*, and similar violent journals; the con-

ductors of which find their account in promoting the policy of repulsion between the middle and operative classes.

Your readers ought to know that five out of six—I believe I might say nine out of ten—of the working men in our manufacturing districts are Chartists. And yet how little do the readers of newspapers know of what is passing in the bosoms of these men!

## "Men agitate men;"

and yet the nature of the mind that is thus informing the mass we will not take the trouble of inquiring into. Ever and anon it breaks out into a Chartist insurrection, or takes the milder shape of disturbances at Anti-Corn-Law meetings. Everywhere it bears the same general character of bitter distrust of all above the suffering operatives in the social scale. It is high time an attempt should be made to heal this distrust—to pour oil and balm into the gaping wounds of the body politic. The Chartists themselves now see that violent language and actions of violence damage their cause, as well as peril their liberty. Milder counsels prevail among them. They are insensible to the expressions of sympathy which their demeanour at Lancaster has procured for them. The present is therefore a favourable moment to bring about a better and kinder feeling between them and their employers, and the middle classes, and I do trust it will not be lost sight of.

To return to the Chartist meeting at Carpenters' Hall. The defendants, on entering the hall, were met by Mr. Rolfe of Bath (their solicitor at their head), were received with enthusiastic cheering. A Chairman having been appointed, and a hymn sung (in praise of the Charter).—

Mr. Roberts proceeded to address the meeting, and was warmly received. He had conducted the defence of the whole of the Chartist defendants at Lancaster, and would detail a few interesting circumstances connected with this long and laborious investigation. Nothing could be more fair and impartial than the conduct of the Attorney-General. There was nothing vindictive in his opening speech, and although there were many unjust charges against the defendants, yet, to do the Attorney-General justice, they were almost all abandoned in his reply.—(A laugh.) He certainly began by accusing the Chartists of very shocking turbulence and riotous conduct; and yet the Attorney-General, after hearing their speeches in their defence, ended by declaring that he trusted God that he would receive no more of his fellow-countrymen.—(Great cheering and laughter.) Of the summing up of Mr. Baron Rolfe, and his bearing throughout the trial, it was impossible to speak in terms of too much praise.—(Cheers.) No judge who ever wore the ermine could have behaved more impartially or ably than Baron Rolfe. Contrast his conduct at Lancaster with that of his fellow-counsellors at Chester. Indeed the conduct of the officials, and everybody about the Court, was very different from that at the Stafford Special Commission, where his (Mr. Roberts') clerk was not permitted to enter the Court, because he was a Chartist.—(A laugh.) It was impossible to doubt that their cause stood in a better position now than before the trial. It had shown the world how little there was against the Chartists.—(Cheers.) They had certainly carried the Court with them at Lancaster.—"I can tell you that you have carried the whole Court with you," said a gentleman, significantly, to the speaker.—(Cheers.) The jury, the bar, the judge, the audience—all had been divested of the prejudices with which they had regarded Chartism and the Chartists, at the commencement of the trials.—(Cheers.) The jury were almost all High Tories, at first determined to convict, and, above all, determined that the biggest fish (O'Connor) should not escape.—(A laugh.) And yet, at the close of the trials, a Tory to the back-bone told him (Mr. R.) "if what I have heard is chartism, there is nothing in it I do not go along with."—(Cheers.)

The bar, in particular, had never heard so much chartism in the whole course of their lives, as during these eight days at Lancaster. From some of the high Tories, I received most valuable assistance and advice. The best speech, without exception even that of Mr. O'Connor, was that of Pilling, who described with untutored and natural pathos the gradual reduction of his means of subsistence, and the sufferings of his wife and family. He said he had a son dying of consumption, and often he had to go some ten miles away from his home, to look after his sick child. The tears seemed to roll down the cheeks of the judge at Pilling's recital.—(Cheers.) The Attorney-General left the Court, but he was congratulated by Mr. O'Connor on the brave and manly way in which he had conducted the defence of his unhappy father, which his tears had evinced. Mr. O'Connor's speech, in his peculiar way, was equal to anything he (Mr. Roberts) had ever before heard him deliver. There was reason to believe that there was no intention to call Mr. R. O'Connor up for judgment. Mr. O'Connor, however, was determined to go on, and to show the Court the Queen's Bench.—(Cheers.) Upon the legality of the charge contained in the fifth count. He (Mr. Roberts) had taken the opinion of some of the highest legal authorities in the country, and he was advised, that not only was the offence set forth not illegal, but that there were technical objections which would prevent any successful illegal defence.—(Cheers.) The Chartists had been charged with having originated the disturbances. They intended to have shown not only that they were not, but who really were the originators of the riots. For this purpose, they had summoned Sir James A. and Sir Ralph B. and Sir Benjamin C. (a laugh.) Mr. O'Connor meant to ask them respecting certain alleged inflammatory expressions used about the Corn-Laws. And if these gentlemen were shy of answering, each for himself, he would have asked A. whether he had not heard B. say such and such things, and vice versa. He went on to show that the Chartists, by forming a Defence Fund, in order to defray the expenses of printing placards and publications of an inflammatory tendency, and they had two cwt. of papers all ready marked and underlined, wherever to refresh Mr. Gadsby's memory.—(Laughter.) But three days or so before the trial, this line of defence was abandoned, and for this reason. A paragraph had appeared in one of the Sunday papers, in which it was confirmed by private letters, to the effect, that Government intended to prosecute some of the Anti-Corn-Law League leaders, and that they were waiting for the proofs brought out by Mr. O'Connor, whereon to found their case. As soon as Mr. O'Connor heard this, he determined that the Chartists should not do the dirty work of the Government; that he would do nothing to forge the chains of despotism for another public body, and to put down free discussion.—(Cheers.) Mr. O'Connor therefore determined to rest his case on the paucity of the evidence adduced against him, and to abandon the idea of criminating any other persons. Mr. Roberts went on to say, that he was about to leave them, to defend some of their body to be tried elsewhere. He had said enough to convince them that their cause had made great progress; and the credit of this was due to themselves. By forming a Defence Fund, they had enabled their friends to defend themselves efficiently, to procure the assistance of counsel, and the attendance of witnesses. If they wished to do their duty they would form a permanent Chartist Defence Fund, so that their advocates would not, that though a dungeon might await them, their wives and children would not be allowed to perish for want.—(Loud cheering.)

ALEXANDER MORRISON (a Scotchman), one of the defendants, next addressed the meeting. He declared his undiminished attachment to the Chartist cause.

CHRISTOPHER DOYLE, another of the defendants, was received with great cheering. He said he was convinced there was no place like a Court of Justice for the trial of Chartist principles. He was carried on the four winds of heaven, by means of the press, and was thus read in quarters where they would otherwise never gain admission. At all events, he (Doyle) should think the benefits gained by the Chartist cause, from the late trials, clearly purchased by a few months' imprisonment, and he was determined to persevere in his own part. Let him implore them, as they loved the cause, they had at heart, to be peaceful, both in their language and their actions.

JAMES LEACH also addressed the meeting. He was not very sanguine, he confessed, as to the result of the verdict; but, at any rate he and his brother defendants would have an opportunity of again addressing the Court, when called up to the Queen's Bench to say why judgment should not be passed upon them.

There were many other speakers, and the meeting was very well attended. It was a very interesting and successful one. The Chartists here in Manchester to be a tolerably peaceable and orderly set of men. But the absurd language which they use, and yet the lawyers have charged him with a mob with clubs, and with causing terror and alarm.—(A laugh.) It was unnecessary for him to say he had never done any of these things, and never recommended others to do them. But the absurd language which they use, and yet the lawyers have charged him with a mob with clubs, and with causing terror and alarm.—(A laugh.) It was unnecessary for him to say he had never done any of these things, and never recommended others to do them. But the absurd language which they use, and yet the lawyers have charged him with a mob with clubs, and with causing terror and alarm.—(A laugh.) It was unnecessary for him to say he had never done any of these things, and never recommended others to do them. 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we never witnessed anything more poetically conceived, or mentally informed, than the *pas de bouquet*. An antelope, in the suspended impulse of its lightness, were less ethereal. Her style is that of Taglioni, combined with superior muscular power, and in-

finite facility. The peculiar *ballonant* is the same. Her *trair de force*, and *entrachats six*, are perfectly executed—yet, each difficulty seems an act of mere volition, rather than the result of acrobatic practice. Mademoiselles Camille, Panquet, and Scheffle—the two latter, debutantes—executed a *pas de trois* with precision and *aplomb*. The costume is of the mixed order, partaking equally of the Mythic and the modern *Bal Masque*. The white *diaphane* of the *corps de ballet* are absent in breadth, although a very stringent puritan might desire an added inch or so in length. During the *grand pas*, Perrot, who was dancing in his best style, suddenly stopped, and seized his partner with both hands—he limped to the *coulisse* in apparent agony, the ladies flew to his aid, and the curtain suddenly fell. This threw a sadness on the house; and the audience manifested great anxiety to learn the extent of the accident; after a short time Mr. Lunley appeared, and informed the public that M. Perrot had strained a sinew. We have learnt since, that though this *faux pas* will prevent this admirable artist's appearance for some time, no ulterior result is feared.

On Tuesday, "Lauren" was repeated, without the "Cephalus," when Adele Dumilatre received all the flattering testimonials of enthusiastic delight, which her exquisite finish and grace so worthily elicit. The ballet of "La Tarantule" gave us back Fanny Elssler. Loud, long, and vehement were the cheers that welcomed her return to the scene of her former triumphs. And, surely, it must have yielded unalloyed gratification to the gifted German girl, to behold the waving kerchiefs, and listen to the peans of joy that greeted her *entrée*. Seemingly cold and exclusive as are the English as a nation, their enthusiasm when aroused by genius, is like a torrent in its might. All the etiquette and *convenances* which gird in their natures are broken down, and heart-felt and genuine is the incense which they offer to the object who they delight to honour. Fanny Elssler is radiant as ever;—the same *verve* and brilliancy—the same wondrous execution—the same beaming intellect—the same dramatic power and felicitous play of features, that originally placed her at the extreme height of her profession, still mark her performance. Her laborious progress through the Atlantic cities, and the *furor* she excited in Havannah, seem not to have placed an added line on her fair brow; conscious of her power, she has returned from her pilgrimage rich in wealth, and rich in the esteem she has created in every city in which she has sojourned. Long will she be remembered for the lasting good she has bestowed upon every charitable institution, for the benefit of which she had dispensed sums that are almost imperial in their munificence. As an actress in her *genre*, she is unapproached by any living *artiste*—as a choregrapher, she is dazzling and original. M. Silvain, who supported Fanny Elssler, in the part of *Luigi*, is one of the best male dancers who ever appeared upon the boards of her Majesty's Theatre. His execution is chaste and simple; and as a pantomimic artist, he may lay claim to the freshest laurels which his profession can yield him. In fact, he is second only to the admirable Perrot; and for this his comparative youth will be a sufficient reason, without impugning his genius. His acting, after the bite of the tarantula, was exquisite, and in the purest taste. Throughout his performance, he displayed a refined skill, which we too rarely see cultivated by the male dancer.

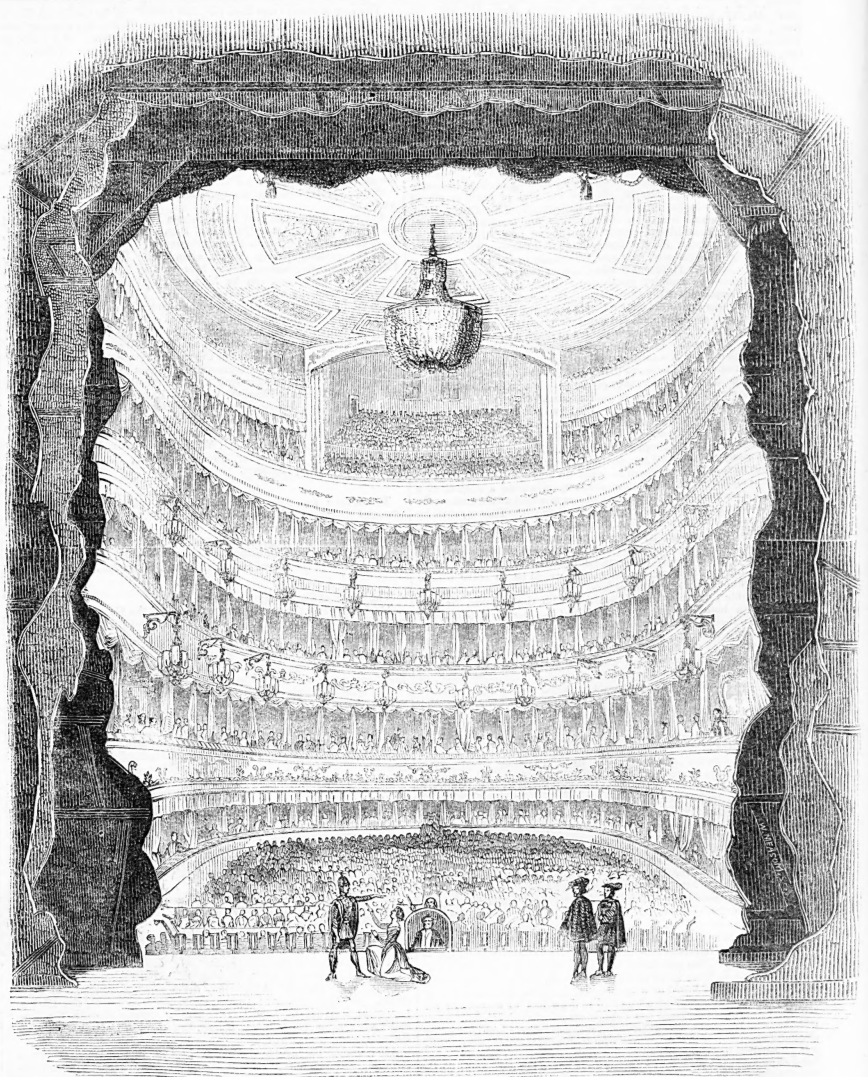


Signor Costi, as Oileier, Count of Fienca.

## ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE.

*The Last of the Barons.* By Sir EDWARD L. BULWER, Bart. Saunders and Otley.

Among the greenest laurels which have been won by the modern writer of fiction are those which belong to Bulwer; and we believe that posterity will, in great measure, confirm their possession by him. In every fiction which he has yet published, the aim and the power of the artist have been conspicuously exhibited, and where he has failed, his failure has rather been the result of over care and of elaboration than the failure of incompetence. If not one of Bulwer's greatest novels, the "Last of the Barons" will do his reputation and his pen no discredit. While he, perhaps, falls into the same fault which injured his "Last Days of Pompeii"—that of a too great pertinacity of detail, by the presence of which he destroys in great measure the truth and breadth of character, which he so eminently impresses upon the portions of the man that are visible through the gaps of the costume—he is at the same time more manly and more powerful in his delineations of character, and his style is less blurred and blotted with that affectation which has disgraced so many of his novels. His subject is the close of the career of Neville, Earl of Warwick; and his hero is he who was called the king-maker himself. He has dealt as a poet might with the period and the man—sketching the one in with strong powerful lines, and theorising vaguely, but cleverly, upon the other. Much about Warwick bears a family affinity to the same author's sketch of Walter de Montreal. He is more loftily conceived, perhaps, and more grandly delineated, but still of the same species; an overcharged and overdrawn organization of the popular qualities



Interior of Her Majesty's Theatre.

which belong to the Homeric hero, inasmuch as he is consistent with modern possibilities. Around Warwick are grouped an abundant and warmly-painted series of historical portraits, all admirably distinct and separate in their functions as creations of the workman's art. Amongst the happiest, perhaps, are those of Edward the Fourth and his brother Richard. In his sketch of the first—may, in the bare description of his beauty—a great pen is shown. It has been struck off in a moment of pure and healthy inspiration, and actually seems to live and to rise before the reader in all the mystery of its singular kingliness, and its animal debauchery. The insult offered to Anne of Warwick, under whose infliction the last link existing between king-maker and king snaps, is wondrously written. And it would, perhaps, be impossible in the whole range of our romantic literature to match it as a more technical piece of writing, while in dramatic thought and power it is a pure and noble conception. The antagonism of the human heart is laid bare; the guilt and the crime of the hard of soul is exhibited by the side of the gentleness and innocence of maidenhood. Need we say that the contrast has been wrought out by a masterly and practised hand? In Richard of Gloucester, Sir Edward has been, to the full, as happy. And in him it must be remembered that he had to contend with the impression produced by the rich and plentiful passion with which Shakespeare wrote out into a poet's riddle the genius-full character of the usurping king, and this, too, in his description of an accessory. But in the very praise we give Bulwer, we pause upon his greatest fault. He has erred by over-elaboration of the individual character, and an attempt to make each introduction from the nomenclature of history an absolute and sentient reality. Hence, as the artist, he has failed, by allowing himself to revel in the bestowal of too strong a prominence upon his accessory characters. Having named the chief fault into which we conceive Sir Edward to have fallen, we may here advert to the fine variety with which he has painted his female character. Sybilla, with her unsuspecting love—Katharine de Bonville, *née* Neville, with her controlled but enduring passion—Elizabeth Woodville, Queen—and the touchingly lovely Anne of Warwick—are each distinct and clever creations. But among these creatures of history he gives one of his own wild creations, a thought like that of the Blind Girl, in his "Last Days of Pompeii," removed and separated from common nature by the power of genius which snatches its realities from poetry. Such is Graul, the *tymbestere*, who appears from time to time in the pauses of the tale. A conception barely within the range of truth, and which would have become inconceivably disgusting, but for the tact with which she is almost carried beyond humanity by the pervading idealism with which her malignant nature is drawn. As one more character—the whole novel is a *catalogue raisonné* of character—we allude to Adam Warner, the lone student in the early age, burning with the elevating consciousness that he possessed the secret by which wealth incul-

cutable might be given to his country, yet despised as the dreamer, the madman, and the magician, by all but his daughter, Sybilla, who wanders about him, like a true angel of light to the poor and although the constant antagonist in which he places the struggling genius with the successful tact or the winning impudence, savours somewhat of literary charlatanism, we confess that we regard this as the most successful portion of his new novel.

"The Last of the Barons" suggests many striking passages for pictorial illustration. The following, which we have selected for illustrations, introduces Adam Warner and his daughter, as seen together by Marmaduke Neville.





"Marmaduke, who, though so ignorant of books, was acute and penetrating in all matters of action, could not help admiring the address and dexterity of the club-bearer; and the danger being now over, withdrew from the easement, in search of the inmates of the house. Ascending the stairs, he found on the landing-place, near his room, and by the embrasure of a huge easement which there jutted from the wall, Adam and his daughter. Adam was leaning against the wall, with his arms folded, and Sybill, hanging upon him, was uttering the softest and most soothing words of comfort her tenderness could suggest."

The second subject which has been selected for illustration, is the interview of Adam Warner, the poor, but enlightened student, with Henry the Sixth, the impersonation of dethroned Power. He brings with him, to the uncrowned Prince's chamber in the Tower, the wonderful *Eureka*, upon which so many years of his toil have been expended. He is eager to explain the construction and uses of the machine:—



"As soon as the room was left clear to Adam, the captive, and Master Allerton,—the last rose, and looking hastily round the chamber, approached the mechanician. 'Quick, sir!' said he, in a whisper, 'we are not often left without witnesses.'"

"'Verily,' said Adam, who had now forgotten kings and stratagems, plots and counterplots, and was all-absorbed in his invention, 'verily, young man, hurry not in this fashion—I am about to begin. Know, my Lord, and he turned to Henry, who, with an indolent, dreamy gaze, stood contemplating the *Eureka*,—'know that, more than a hundred years before the Christian era, one Hero, an Alexandrian, discovered the force produced by the vapour begot by heat on water. That this power was not unknown to the ancient sages—witness the contrivances, not otherwise to be accounted for, of the heathen oracles; but to our great countryman and predecessor, Roger Bacon, who first suggested that vehicles might be drawn without steeds or steers, and ships might—'

"'Marry, sir,' interrupted Allerton, with great impatience, 'it is not to prate to us of such trivial fables of Man, or such wanton sports of the Foul Fiend, that thou hast risked limb and life. Time is precious. I have been prevailed that thou hast letters for King Henry; produce them—quick!'

"A deep glow of indignation had overspread the Enthusiast's face at the commencement of this address; but the close reminded him, in truth, of his errand."

"'Hot youth,' said he, with dignity, 'a future age may judge differently of what thou deemest trivial fables, and may rate high this poor invention, when the brawls of York and Lancaster are forgotten.'"

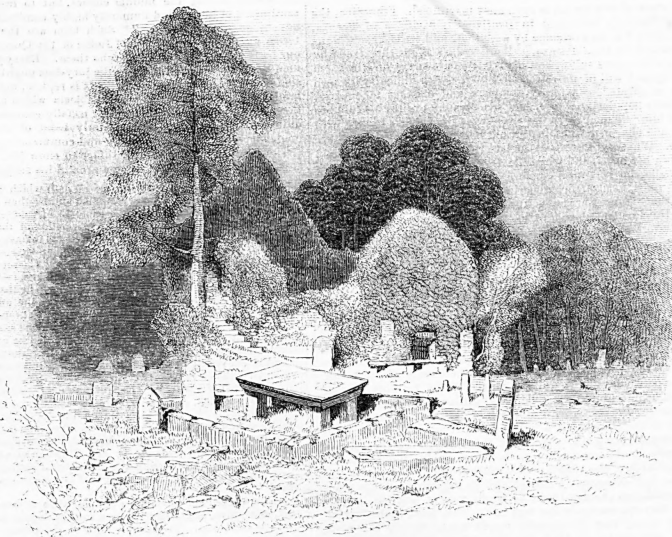
Our last illustration shows Henry the Sixth, visited by Warwick, in the Tower:—



"Henry the Sixth advanced to Warwick, who still stood dumb by the threshold, combating with his own mingled and turbulent emotions of pride and shame, and said, in a voice majestic even from its very mildness—'What tale of new woe and evil hath the Earl of Salisbury and Warwick come to announce to the poor captive who was once a King?'

"'Forgive me! Forgive me, Henry, my Lord—Forgiveness!' exclaimed Warwick, falling on his knee. The neck reposed—the touching words—the mien and visage altered, since last beheld, from manhood into age—the grey hairs and bended form of the King, went at once to that proud heart; and as the Earl bent over the wan, thin hand, resigned to his lips, a tear upon its surface outsparked all the jewels that it wore."

## ILLUSTRATED BALLADS.—No. I.



## FAIR HELEN OF KIRCONNELL.

## PART FIRST.

O! Sweetest sweet, and fairest fair,  
Of birth and worth beyond compare,  
Thou art the cause of my care,  
Since first I loved thee.

Yet God to me hath given a mind,  
The which to thee shall prove as kind  
As any one that thou shalt find,  
Of high or low degree.

The shallowest water makes moist din,  
The deadliest pool the deepest inn,  
The richest man least truth within,  
Though he preferred be.

Yet, nevertheless, I am content,  
And never a whit my love repent,  
But think the time was a' weel spent,  
Though I disdained be.

O! Helen sweet, and maist complete,  
My captive spirit's at thy feet!  
Thinks thou still fit thus for to treat  
Thy captive cruelly?

O! Helen brave! but this I crave,  
Of thy poor slave some pity have,  
And do him save that's near his grave,  
And dies for love of thee.

## PART SECOND.

I wish I were where Helen lies!  
Night and day on me she cries;  
O that I were where Helen lies,  
On fair Kircconnell Lee!

Curst be the heart that thought the thought,  
And curst the hand that fired the shot,  
When in my arms burd Helen dropt,  
And died to succour me!

O think on ye my heart was sair,  
When my love dropt down and spak nae mair!  
There did she swoon wi' meikle care,  
On fair Kircconnell Lee.

As I went down the water side,  
None but my foe to be my guide,  
None but my foe to be my guide,  
On fair Kircconnell Lee.

I lighted down, my sword did draw,  
I hacked him in pieces sma',  
I hacked him in pieces sma',  
For her sake that died for me.

O Helen fair, beyond compare!  
I'll make a garland of thy hair,  
Shall bind my heart for evermair,  
Until the day I die.

O that I were where Helen lies!  
Night and day on me she cries;  
Out of my bed she bids me rise,  
Says, 'Haste, and come to me!'

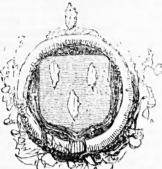
O Helen fair! O Helen chaste!  
If I were with thee, I were blest,  
Where thou lies low, and takes thy rest,  
On fair Kircconnell Lee.

I wish my grave were growing green,  
A winding sheet drawn over my een,  
And I'm Helen's arms lying,  
On fair Kircconnell Lee.

I wish I were where Helen lies!  
Night and day on me she cries;  
And I am weary of the skies,  
For her sake that died for me.

Sir Walter Scott mentions that this ballad "has been handed down by tradition in its present imperfect state. The affecting incident, on which it is founded, is well known. A lady, of the name of Helen Irving, or Bell (for this is disputed by the two clans), daughter of the laird of Kircconnell, in Dumfriesshire, and celebrated for her beauty, was beloved by two gentlemen in the neighbourhood. The name of the favoured suitor was Adam Fleming, of Kirkpatrick; that of the other has escaped. The name of the tradition: though it has been alleged, that he was a Bell, of Blacket House. The addresses of the most in secret, and by night, in the churchyard of Kircconnell, a romantic spot, surrounded by river Kirtle. During one of these private interviews, the jealous and despised lover suddenly appeared himself before her lover, received in her bosom the bullet, and died in his arms. A desperate and mortal combat ensued between Fleming and the murderer, in which the latter was cut to pieces. Other accounts say, that Fleming pursued his enemy to Spain, and slew him in the streets of Madrid. The ballad, as now published, consists of two parts. The first seems to be an address, either by Fleming or his rival, to the lady; it, indeed, it constituted any portion of the original poem. For the editor cannot help suspecting, that those verses have been the production of a different and inferior hand, and only adapted to the original measure and tune. But this suspicion, being unwarranted by any copy he has been able to procure, he does not venture to do more than intimate his own opinion. The second part, by far the most beautiful, and which is unquestionably original, forms the lament of Fleming over the grave of fair Helen. The ballad is here given, without alteration or improvement, from the most accurate copy which could be recovered. The fate of Helen has not, however, remained unused by modern bards. A lament, of great poetical merit, by the learned historian, Mr. Pinkerton, with several other poems on this subject, have been printed in various forms.

The grave of the lovers is yet shown in the church-yard of Kircconnell, near Springkell. Upon the tomb-stone can still be read—*The grave of the lovers is yet shown in the church-yard of Kircconnell, near Springkell. Upon the tomb-stone can still be read—* The former is called, by the country people, the gun with which Helen was murdered; and the latter the avenging sword of her lover. *Sic illis terra levis!* A heap of stones is raised on the spot where the murder was committed; a token of abhorrence common to most nations.—The views here given are all original. One represents the church-yard of Kircconnell,—another is a view of the place where Helen was shot, and at the foot is a sketch of her armorial bearings.



THE THEATRES.

In conclusion, we assure our readers that the "Juryman's Legal Hand-Book" is well got up, and is quite *pocketable*.

The Abbotsford edition of the Waverley Novels, without exception the most splendidly illustrated work yet produced in this country, can scarcely be said to belong to the serials, though it is issued in a manner which assimilates to the mode of their publication. It is among, but not of them. It appears every fortnight, and may be spoken of as one of the rare works, which, when they improve as it goes on. Nearly all the steel engravings are from the designs of the artist who has engraved the wood engravings (produced under the superintendence of Mr. Dickens) are from drawings by the late Sir D. Wilkie, Leslie, Allan, Nasmith, Skene, Chalton, Stephanoif, Dickes, McTear, Leitch, Harvey, and a host of other eminent artists. Two volumes have already been completed, comprising *Waverley*, *Guy Rannering*, *The Antiquary*, *Black Dwarf*, and *Old Mortality*. The illustrations of the first two (and any) are the work of the artist who has engraved the wood engravings, and the genius of the artist of the North.

WILLIE OR LORD LIND.—The will of the Right Hon. Viscount Rowland Hill, C.B., G.C.B., C.H., P.C., General and Commander of the Forces, Colonel of the Horse Guards (Blue), who has been proved in the Prerogative Court of the Marshes, and who died in 1891, was sworn under £30,000. His lordship bequeaths the effects of his nephews as follows:—To the Rev. John Hill, £1,300; Richard Frederick Hill, £1,300; Philip Hill, £1,300; Clement Delves Hill, £1,300; George Staveley Hill, £1,300; Alfred Edward Hill, £1,300; Percy Hill, £1,300; Francis Hill, £1,300; Arthur Hill, £1,300; Horace Hill, £1,300; and annuity of £100 per annum for each of Charles Hill, £1,300. To his sisters, Mary Hill and Emma Hill, an annuity of £50. To his brother he gives (should he be in his service at the time of his lordship's death) £100. To his valet, upon the same condition, £50. To his friend, Archibald Blair, Esq., M.D., £100, as a token of his esteem. The following curious legacies are also bequeathed:—£100 per annum to the person who has charge of the column at Shrewsbury; 10 guineas per annum for the purpose of lighting the top of the column at night; and 10 guineas per annum to the person who has charge of such light. The executors named in the will are his lordship's nephews, John Hill and George Staveley Hill, and his friend Richard Egerton, Esq. The last-named gentleman is left a legacy of £2,000.

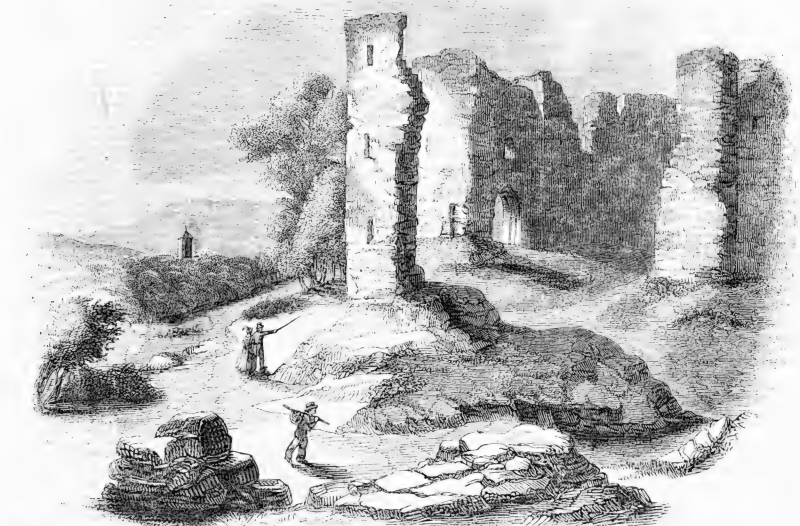
This excellent little manual is dedicated, by especial permission, to Lord Denman, who has felt himself called on to acknowledge





## THE CASTLES OF ENGLAND.—NO. II.

## ABERGAVENNY CASTLE.



**ABERGAVENNY**, the *Upper Gwent* of the ancient Britons, the *Gobannium* of the Roman invaders, is situated upon the banks of the Usk. It has always been a place of considerable importance on account of its position, it being, in fact, the key of South Wales. It lies in a valley formed by the gigantic *Dorens* on one side, and the *Skerryds*, the *Derry*, and the mountain of *St. Michael* on the other. It is now a place of considerable trade, and gives the title to one of our oldest and most noble families. The castle is situated upon an eminence near the confluence of the *Usk* and the *Gavenny*, which stream has given its name to the place—*Abergavenny*, meaning the mouth of the *Gavenny*. The history of this stronghold presents a succession of sanguinary border conflicts, and it can create no surprise to know that the castle frequently changed masters. The following may serve as an example of the animus which too often influenced the conflicting parties in the earlier ages of our history.

Seisgilt ap Dyfnal, the seventh Lord of Abergavenny, having received his right and title of "Baron of Upper Gwent or Abergavenny," to William de Bruce or Breos, Lord of Brecon, who

claimed it as the inheritance of his mother, retired to Lanover (the present residence of Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P.) a few miles distant from Abergavenny, where he continued to reside as a private individual. Notwithstanding his secession, De Bruce, jealous of one whose right to the Barony was perhaps equal to his own, determined to rid himself of so formidable a rival, by treachery. For the easier accomplishment of so base a design, he, Anno Domini, 1176, invited Seisgilt ap Dyfnal, Geoffrey his son, and other chiefs of Upper Gwent, to a splendid banquet at the Castle of Abergavenny; and while the baronial hall resounded with bardic song—or while, perchance, the guest was answering the pledge of his assassin host—on a signal given, a party of ruffians rushed in, and slew Seisgilt, his son Geoffrey, and all their friends. Not yet content with this base and unmanly murder—with the blood of the husband and son yet reeking on their hands, they sought Seisgilt's house at Lanover, demolished it by fire, slew his infant son, Cadwallader, on his mother's bosom, and led her captive to the Castle of Upper Gwent.

## THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.



The fifth ancestor in the ascent of the present Marquis of Lansdowne was a respectable clothier, named Petty, living near the seat of Lord Palmerston, at Rousey, in Hampshire. The origin of the future splendid fortune of his great grandson was the successful industry of this tradesman in the reign of Charles the First—an instance of rewarded probity, not altogether without its parallel in the annals of the peerage. The present Marquis of Lansdowne was born July 2nd, 1780, and is now consequently in the sixty-third year of his age. His mother was Lady Louisa Fitzpatrick, sister to the Earl of Upper Ossory. The Marquis—then Lord Henry Petty—received the rudiments of his education at Westminster School, afterwards resided at Edinburgh, under the roof of Professor Dugald Stewart, but completed his scholastic studies at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree.

Immediately after, his Lordship proceeded to France, accompanied by Mr. Dumont. This was immediately after the Peace of Amiens. At Paris, Lord Henry Petty dined with Napoleon Buonaparte, then First Consul, who is said to have strongly urged him to use his influence and talents for the preservation of a good feeling between Great Britain and France. After making this continental tour—an indispensable achievement at that time—Lord Henry Petty came back to England, and was nominated and returned for the borough of Calne. Having thus fairly thrown himself into the Parliamentary arena, his presence soon began to inspire hope on one side and fear on the other, and his lordship now took a frequent part in the debates of that period, opposing nearly every measure introduced by Mr. Pitt. Though his style of oratory was rather prolix at this time, it was still not deficient in nervous vigour, and as his rank was high and his connections powerful, the Opposition hailed him with great warmth. His speeches at this period—particularly those connected with the memorable Melville impeachment—began to excite great attention and so attracted public popularity as to lead to his subsequent important office in his Majesty's councils. His blushing honours now fell thick upon him; Pitt died, Fox resumed the reins of Government, and Lord Henry Petty, at the age of twenty-six, was nominated Chancellor of the Exchequer. At the same time he became a candidate to represent the University of Cambridge. He was earnestly opposed by Lord Althorpe and Viscount Palmerston, but finally succeeded in carrying his election by a majority of thirty votes. His career as Chancellor of the Exchequer is too well-known to require comment from us; but we may add the lamented decease of Mr. Fox was the primary cause of his retirement from office. At the general election, which immediately followed, the "No Popery" cry was raised at Cambridge, and his Lordship, a candidate for the representation of that University, was ejected by his pseudo-constituents. He was lowest on the poll of the four candidates. He was returned, however, for the pocket-borough of Camelford. For some few years following his Lordship took little part in politics, greatly to the regret of the liberal party, with which he had been so long and so reputationally connected.

It was during this period that he sought and obtained the hand of his cousin, Lady Louisa Strangeways, daughter of Lord Lechester, and shortly afterwards (15th November, 1809), by the decease of his brother, he succeeded to the dignity and titles of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and took his seat in the House of Peers. His public conduct was here distinguished by the same features which had characterised it in the earlier stages of his career—the same catholic spirit and the same liberal policy, both foreign and domestic. On the accession to office of the Canning ministry in 1827, the Marquis of Lansdowne was solicited to accept the seals of the Home department, and the duties of this office were discharged by him with considerable ability and industry.

When the liberal administration was broken up, by the untimely death of Mr. Canning, it was expected that the Marquis of Lansdowne would be called upon to form a Ministry. That duty devolved upon Lord Goderich (now Earl of Ripon), under whom the Marquis held the seals of the Foreign Office. That Ministry was exceedingly short-lived, having never met Parliament. The Marquis of Lansdowne did not hesitate, however, to shew himself superior to all factious motives, for he warmly supported the

Catholic Relief Bill of 1829, though that measure was introduced by his political opponents, the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. He had previously given his warm and efficient support to the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.

On the accession of Lord Grey to office, in November, 1830, the Marquis of Lansdowne became a Cabinet Minister, as Lord President of the Council. He continued, in this high capacity during the administration of Lord Melbourne, until its break-up in the autumn of 1841.

As a statesman, if not in the very first rank, the Marquis cannot be regarded as an ordinary man. He was laboriously and accurately educated, and his father was in every respect competent to teach him the public and private history of British and foreign Courts. No man, in either House of Parliament, has shewn greater desire to extend to all the benefits of education—no statesman has more thoroughly and constantly endeavoured to promote the cause of Civil and Religious Liberty—no philanthropist has made more strenuous efforts to ameliorate our Criminal Code. As he began his career, so the Marquis bids fair to continue it, distinguished by the comprehensiveness of his views, contempt for mere party considerations, and his habitual regard to the great interests of humanity. Lord Lansdowne has never made speeches, like other corrupted gentlemen, for the mere sake of hearing his own voice. He has never spoken without full information on the subject to which he addressed himself. His voice is rather husky, and he cannot be called a very fluent speaker, but the matter of his addresses rarely fail to fix the attention. Had he been a poor man, no doubt he would have occupied a more prominent place than he now fills in the world's eye; but, with ample wealth, and the elegant tastes which are nurtured by, while they encourage, Arts and Letters, he has not been very solicitous to mix himself up with the strife of contending parties. It is generally understood, however, that his Lordship will occupy the place as leader of the Opposition, which Lord Melbourne filled last session. Of the recent speeches, in the Lords, upon the Ellenborough-Somnath proclamation, that which was most to the purpose was delivered by the Marquis of Lansdowne.

By his mother the Marquis is nearly connected with the Fox family, and was a cousin of the late Lord Holland. His lordship's country seat is at Bowood, in Wiltshire, and his town residence in Berkeley-square, which is one of the most elegant mansions in the kingdom, and contains a library pronounced to be one of the most magnificent apartments in Europe.

The subject of this sketch is Marquis of Lansdowne, in the county of Somerset; Earl of Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire; Viscount Calne and Calstone, in the same county, in the Peerage of Great Britain; Earl of Kerry and Shelburne, Viscount Clancourie and Fitzmaurice, Baron Kerry, Lismore, and Dunkern, in the Peerage of Ireland; K.G., P.C.; Trustee of the British Museum, and of the National Gallery; President of the Literary Fund Society, and of the Statistical Society of London; Director of the British Institution; D.C.L., F.R.S., &c.

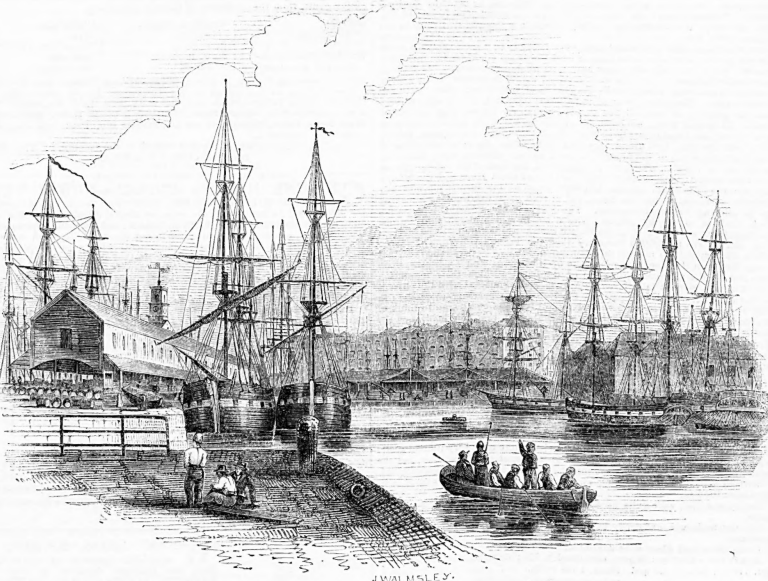


## BENEDICT.

As a composer, Mr. Benedict has obtained—and to no inconsiderable extent deserved—great popularity. Before the production of his *chef d'œuvre*, "The Gypsy's Warning," but little was known of him save as the composer of some pretty songs, and the arranger of a few striking melodies; but upon the production of this opera at Drury-lane Theatre, his fame became more widely spread, and his reputation as an original artist was established. To those who remember the exquisite choros and serenade in that opera, nothing that we could advance in criticism upon it would be necessary; scattered among many other melodies—equally as beautiful but none so effective—they stood alone the gems of the whole work. Since then, the subject of our sketch has done little or nothing, except conducting the compositions of others, and as a conductor Mr. Benedict may certainly be considered unrivalled. With an acute ear and a most accurate knowledge of the whole frame-work of harmony, he contrives to elicit an admirable unanimity from the band; and the result is, that ample justice is done to the most difficult compositions. Mr. Benedict is now director of the music at Covent-garden Theatre.



ST. KATHERINE'S DOCK.



Continuing our sketches of the Ports and Dock-yards of Great Britain, we now arrive at the St. Katherine's Docks, second in importance to the "Commercial," but inferior only in extent. First opened in the year 1824, they have ever since remained the admiration and wonder of metropolitan denizens, as well as strangers, and being capable of receiving vessels of any burthen are generally filled with vessels from the foreign ports. From morning till night this vast scene of commercial action presents to the observant eye a panorama of the universe. Mariners who have traversed regions of thick-ribbed ice, and braved the inclemency of the "sharp winds of the north," here mingle with the emigrants of

the "sweet south" in social converse, and interchange civilities in that universal language of mankind, understood by the mystic term "money." Visitors from all climes and all countries are attracted by the one magnetic influence of commerce. The arrangements for the accommodation of ships arriving from foreign parts are deserving of the highest encomium, and the rate of charge is proportionately moderate. To any one desirous of witnessing the full power of commercial intercourse, we recommend a visit to the St. Katherine's Docks; and we feel sure that the sight once witnessed will leave an impression on the spectator's mind which the corroding hand of time alone can obliterate.

## FASHIONS.



Paris, March 10th, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR—Although the Carnival season is terminated, you must not suppose that that circumstance has any very important influence upon our fashions in this city—these still remain in full activity—as it has been a fashion for many years to continue to open our saloons for company until the middle of April, and, consequently, toilettes for balls and evening parties still afford full employment to our fashionable modistes.

In the visitations which I have lately made to the various atteliers of these artists, I have observed, as yet, no symptoms of the close of the dancing season; on the contrary, I have remarked a profusion of attractive novelties, no less distinguished for their elegance than their taste; and I propose to select a few specimens from these, which I think you will agree with me are exceedingly beautiful.

In the first place, let me then describe a robe in green moirai, open on each side of the skirt to the height of the knee. This opening is ornamented with English lace laid flat, and fastened to the under petticoat by little puffings of green satin. The under petticoat is of white satin, and is seen between the puffings.

The corsage, which is very low off the neck, is pointed, and worn with mantilla of English point lace. The sleeves are very short—trimmed with puffing and narrow lace.

Another dress equally taste, was a robe with double skirts; the first in white satin, trimmed with two furls of English lace; the second, and which was infinitely shorter, was of rose satin, descending to the edge of the fall of lace, and relieved on the left side by a bow of rose satin ribbons and lace. A third dress was in white satin, with a double skirt bordered all around it with a garland executed in yellow silk and silver. The second petticoat was open in

front, embroidered and trimmed in the same manner as the first; the corsage open at the neck, and brought to a point with a little pelerine, forming a turtleneck embroidered with yellow and silver, and edged with a fringe. The whole of these before mentioned dresses were extremely effective, as were two others which I was fortunate enough to see upon the persons of two of our most distinguished fashionables. The first of these was a robe of short blue and white crepe with a double skirt, the upper one of which was made very short, supported on one side by a bow of blue satin ribbon; the corsage was open, off the shoulders, and brought to a point with a pelerine forming the berthe, and completely covering the small sleeves. The other costume was formed of a robe of jonquil moirai, ornamented with a band of gimp, covering about half the hem, and with two tucks, also with gimp. Little rosettes of blue satin are disposed lozenge wise upon the gimp; the corsage is made plain and pointed, rising slightly over the shoulders, and the sleeves are short. You will thus observe that the majority of these dresses have the greater portion of ornament on the skirt, and I can assure you that the garlands and bouquets thus arranged have a very imposing effect upon the general costume in a ball-room. I do not know that I can cite anything remarkably new in the fashion of head-dresses. Arab turban of various materials and colours, but principally in Cashmere and embroidered in gold and silver, seem to be the coiffures most generally worn, and I should say that these together with coronets of flowers form full two-thirds of all the head-dresses that are to be met with in society. Of course, I do not mean to include in these, ornaments of diamonds and other precious stones, as diamonds will always continue to be fashionable, and I think the most prevailing way of wearing them at present, is in the form of a centre ornament, from which either feathers or flowers spring, or they themselves are worked and laid in the forms and colours of flowers.

Nothing further strikes me at present as very interesting; I shall, therefore, take leave of you till next week; and, in the meantime, adieu! MARIÉ.

## BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.

We give utterance to a trite, but, unhappily, a no less melancholy truism, when we aver that the most frightful casualty to which humanity is subject may be pronounced in the word *insanity*. To behold the light of reason quenched, perhaps for ever, in the breasts of our fellow-creatures; to mark the vacant stare—the unsettled gaze—the idle toying and the thoughtless wandering which accompany the aberration of that mightiest of God's gifts, the human intellect,—in a sight which would shake the nerves of the stoutest-hearted, and extort emotions of pity from the sternest soul. But with this feeling there is yet blended a gratifying reflection, that a nation whose greatest pride lies in the number and extent of its charitable institutions, has not been unmindful of this unhappy class of beings, and that buildings, which might vie with palaces in the splendour of architecture and comfort of internal arrangements, have been provided for their refuge and accommodation. Bethlehem Hospital stands foremost in the list of these noble institutions, and as such we have given it precedence in our illustrations. The contrast between the ancient iron gyves and shackles and the modern enlightened method of allowing patients every freedom compatible with their melancholy condition, is one which must find a responsive chord of approval in every heart. Formerly, to be mad was synonymous with being pent, chained, and manacled in a loathsome and lightless dungeon, where the breath of Heaven never fanned the fevered brow of the insane; but, thanks to the unceasing efforts of recent philanthropists, the restriction now scarcely favours of a prison at all. The apartments are spacious, the attendants kind, the directors indulgent, and the result is displayed in the singularly increased numbers of the insane who have been returned cured since these more humane methods have been adopted.

Bethlehem Hospital, formerly standing on the east side of Moorfields, and bordering upon the remains of the ancient city wall, was originally founded by Simon Fitzmaury, Sheriff of London, in 1247. It consisted then simply of a priory, known by the title of "Old Bethlehem," and afforded accommodation for a prior, canons, brethren and sisters of a peculiar order, who wore black habits, and had silver stars on their breasts, and were especially directed to receive and entertain the bishop of St. Mary of Bethlehem, and his friends, whenever they might come to England. Such was the original design of this foundation, a design as far short of the uses to which it has been since converted, as the contracted views of monkish hospitality are exceeded by the more enlarged spirit of Protestant benevolence. Another house dependent on it in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, gave such offence that a certain King, not liking persons, similarly afflicted, to be near his royal person, ordered them to be removed to Bethlehem without Bishopsgate, which first constituted this hospital a kind of mad-

house. In 1523, Stephen Jennings, a merchant tailor, left forty pounds towards purchasing this hospital entirely for the reception of lunatics, and from that period it was gradually increased in size and income, until in 1675 the Lord Mayor and aldermen removed the hospital to the south end of Moorfields, and at an expense of about £10,000 erected a magnificent pile of buildings. It was designed after the plan of the palace of the Tuileries in Paris, and Louis XIV., incensed at the architect making his palace a model for a lunatic hospital, revenged himself by a whimsical but not a very decorous proceeding, in having some out-offices erected on the same plan as St. James's Palace, and ornamenting them in a similar manner. The progress of insanity in England, or perhaps rather the greater attention that now began to be paid to the subject, entailed the necessity of some more commodious and airy building being raised, and it was not long before the directors found a suitable and advantageous site for it in the then untenanted waste of St. George's Fields, Lambeth.

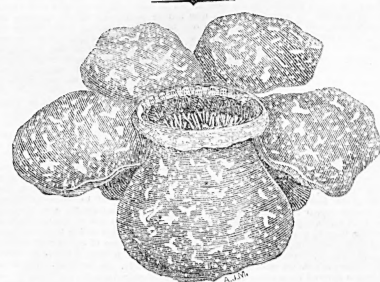
The new hospital was accordingly begun in the year 1812, on the very site where the memorable "Dog and Duck" tavern once stood—was two years building, and was finally perfected in 1814, at a cost of £100,000. It has a magnificent front, 580 feet in length; the centre is surmounted by a dome, and ornamented with an Ionic portico of six columns, supporting the arms of the United Kingdom. The interior is most admirably constructed; and in the hall are those two fine figures—one representing Raving, the other Melancholy. Madness, which were sculptured by Cibber, father of Colley Cibber, and stood formerly on the pedestals before Old Beilam. To this building, two more wings were added in the year 1840, under the advice and direction of Sir Peter Laurie, the president of the institution,—and the rooms were then found sufficiently commodious to receive with ease eight hundred patients, if necessary. At the present moment, there are 362 patients in the hospital, 288 in the male, and 74 in the female ward—the annual income and expenditure falling little short of thirty thousand pounds.

Subjoined, we give a sketch of the cell in which M'Naughten is confined; and, in our next, we shall enter into a full and graphic description of the interior of this building, accompanied by a series of illustrations which press of matter alone prevents appearing in the present number.



[The Cell of M'Naughten.]

## FLORICULTURE.



RAFFLESIA ARNOLDI.

The links which connect the higher with the lower tribes of plants, whether in structure or general appearance, deserve our careful attention. The drawing, which we this week present to our readers, is one of a plant of a paradoxical kind, which it is difficult to classify either with the fungi, or the true flowers. It appears to have been long familiar to the Javanese under the name of the Ambun Ambun, or flower of flowers, and to have been used by them as a powerful styptic. It was discovered in 1819, when Sir Stamford Raffles, then Governor of Sumatra, made his first excursion from Benecoolen to the interior of the island. Dr. Arnold, his medical attendant, had his attention called to it by a Malay; he cut it up, and had it conveyed to his tent. He says, "he would have been fearful of mentioning its dimensions, had not Sir Stamford, Lady Raffles, and a Mr. Palsgrave been present, and able to testify as to the truth."

The petals, or flower leaves, are in few places less than a quarter of an inch thick, and in some three quarters. Its smell resembles that of putrid meat, and flies were observed on it apparently depositing their eggs in its tissues.

The flower measures a yard across; each flower leaf is about a foot long, and twelve inches intervenes between the insertion of the one petal, and the opposite one; the nectary, or cup of the flower, held about twelve pints, and it weighed fifteen pounds. Three months elapse between the first appearance of the bud, and the full development of the flower. It is a parasite,—has no stem of its own, but takes its origin from some crack in the stem of some other plant, generally one of the species of the genus *Cissus*.

Three more species of this genus (*Rafflesia*) have been discovered; but not equalling in size the one we have described, named after its discoverer Arnold; one three inches in diameter, described by Dr. Horsfield, and one two feet, in the island Nuzi Kambang, by Blume.

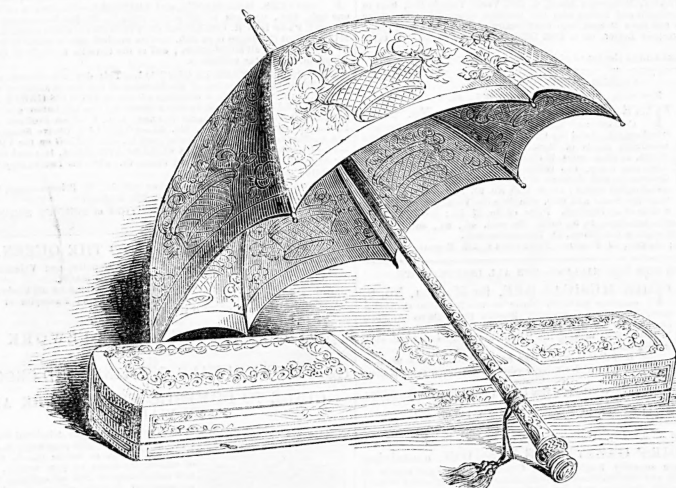
These closely connect the higher, as we have mentioned, with the inferior tribes of vegetables; for though we have here an apparent flower, yet the plant propagates itself not by true seeds, but by spores, or bodies similar to those which we find produced by the ferns and mushrooms (flowerless plants). The *Rafflesia* is closely allied to the mushroom of Malta—a drawing of which, as well as of the mode by which it is gathered, we shall give in a future number.







THE GORGEOUS PRESENT FROM THE TURKISH AMBASSADOR TO THE SULTAN, ABDUL MEDJIB.



The accompanying sketches present to our readers the various portions of the magnificent umbrella, manufactured by Mr. Taunton, of Norfolk-street, Islington, at the cost of 500 guineas, for Ali Effendi, the Turkish ambassador, as a present to Sultan Abdul Medjib, and about which so much has been said in the daily journals. The silk of the umbrella is a very richly broadened crimson, manufactured in Spitalfields for the purpose, and is stated to be worth about 5 guineas a yard. The stick and tube, as is seen from our illustrations, consist of several parts, which we shall now describe in the order they are placed in the umbrella. The first of these consist of—

A chronometer watch (marked No. 1), of an inch and a quarter in diameter. This lies immediately under the first portion or head of the umbrella, which is formed of solid gold, richly engraved, and is thrown up by a secret spring. The watch is embedded in chased gold, and has seconds hands. The figures are all of the Turkish character.

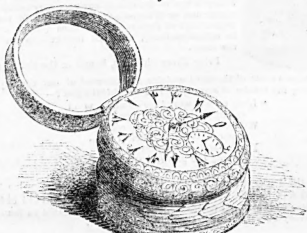


Fig. 2.

Fig. 2 is a sun dial and compass, of very elaborate and curious workmanship. The gnomon is so ingeniously contrived as to perform the office of the needle. Beneath the gnomon is a large sized brilliant of the first water. The air-tunnel is adjusted with the greatest possible delicacy. Attached to the dial, is a fine spring, which is pressed down in the operation of dialing on the portion of the umbrella immediately above it, and renders the disc stationary. The figures on the dial plate, which is of pure gold, are also of the Turkish character.

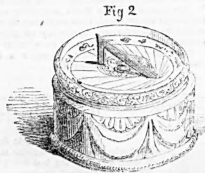
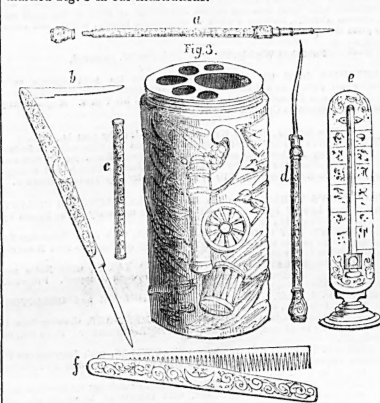


Fig. 3 is the ivory handle, covered with very tastefully carved designs of military trophies. The handle contains six compartments for the articles marked a, b, &c. These consist of a knife with two blades, a comb, pencil-case, tooth-pick, and small gold box for the pencil leads, and a thermometer. The whole of them are beautifully engraved, and bear on them the star and crescent. The figures on the thermometer are of Eastern character.

Fig. 4 is a mirror, set with a border of gold, beautifully engraved. The diameter is about an inch. To this are attached bullion tassels, of a very delicate manufacture.

Next to the mirror is a joint, on which is engraved the name of Mr. Taunton, the maker, in English and in Turkish characters. The portion attached to this joint is that which, in the common umbrella, forms the metal tube. This, in Mr. Taunton's magnifi-

cent umbrella, consists of a telescope, having a twenty mile range; the tube is of gold, very richly engraved. The ferrule, which is also of gold engraved in a similar style, contains the microscope marked Fig. 5 in our illustrations.



Beneath the umbrella is its case. This is covered with morocco, very beautifully embossed in gold; the centre of the case bears the monogram of the Sultan. The interior, which is lined with rich green Genoa velvet and white satin, contains compartments for the instruments marked a, b, &c. In the illustrations: the length of the umbrella is five feet six inches, and is but very little heavier than those in common use.

This splendid specimen of British skill and ingenuity was exhibited before her Majesty and Prince Albert at Buckingham Palace on Monday last. Her Majesty and the Prince were pleased to express their high admiration of the magnificent and artistic style in which it had been elaborated.

The Turkish ambassador, who will shortly leave this country for Constantinople, *via* Paris, will, we understand, take the opportunity of bringing this magnificent present before the notice of the French king.

The manufacturer, Mr. Taunton, is, we understand, the inventor of the ingenious telescope umbrella which is receiving so large a share of public patronage.

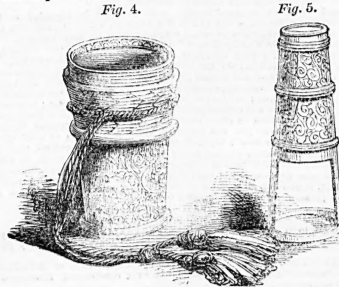


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

#### AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY FOR FARMERS.—No. II.

**CARBON.**—This element occurs in nature in a state of perfect purity under the form of diamond. The diamond, as well as every other species of carbon, is infusible; and, unacted upon by the highest temperature which can be produced, provided atmospheric air be excluded, if it have free access the carbon burns, but does not fuse, and is converted into a gaseous body, which will be hereafter described. It is owing to the infusibility of carbon that it assumes such a variety of forms, according to the substance from which it was obtained.

Carbon is abundantly distributed throughout nature, in the vegetable, animal, and mineral kingdoms, in combination with gaseous, liquid, and solid bodies. It is found in the earth in the form of graphite, or black lead, anthracite, jet, and common coal. It is also produced artificially, and is known under a variety of names—as lamp black, ivory or animal black, common charcoal, coke, and gas carbon.

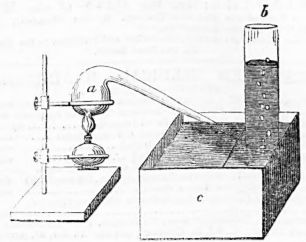
Lamp-black is produced by the imperfect combustion of tar and resin, the carbonaceous part of the smoke being collected in large canvas bags. Ivory black is made by burning bones, and other animal matter, in close vessels; it is in great repute for decolorising organic solu-

tions, such as syrup, &c. Coke is the well known product of the destructive distillation of coal in the manufacture of gas for illuminating purposes. Gas carbon is the result of the decomposition of carburetted hydrogen, or coal gas, in consequence of the intense heat to which it is exposed in the retort. Wood charcoal is too well known to require description; it is produced in two ways, the one by burning wood under a covering of turf and sand, to prevent the access of too large a quantity of atmospheric air, which would consume, instead of merely charring it; and the other, by distillation in iron cylinders, and in the manufacture of acetic acid.

Charcoal absorbs a large quantity of various gases, hence its use as an occasional manure, which will be pointed out as we proceed; it also has the property of removing unpleasant odours. Carbon forms two compounds with oxygen, which are both gaseous, and hence it is that carbon is peculiarly fitted for being the solid material in all living organic bodies. All animal and vegetable bodies in a living state continually give off carbonic acid, one of the above-mentioned compounds. Now, if carbon had not the property of forming a gaseous body when combined with oxygen, organic matter must have been very differently

constituted; for had the compound formed been either fluid or solid, life could not have existed, as at present; moreover carbon is more prone to form a solid than a gas, when united with hydrogen and oxygen, also nitrogen. Thus muscle, fat, wood, &c., are compounds of the above elements; so that not only does carbon perform an important part in the organic economy, by forming gaseous bodies, but solids also, when required.

**OXYGEN.**—This body is abundantly supplied us by nature; it constitutes one-fifth, by volume, of the atmosphere, and eight-ninths by weight of water. Immense quantities of this gas are imprisoned in our mightiest rocks, and nearly one-half of all vegetable matter is composed of it. Oxygen is a permanently elastic fluid, never having been, like some of the other gases, either liquefied or solidified by cold or pressure. To prepare this gas, in order to examine its properties, we must place in a retort A (see figure) a mixture of chlorate of potash and peroxide of



manganese (in the proportion of three parts of the chlorate, in coarse powder, with one part by bulk of finely-powdered peroxide); then place the beak of the retort under an inverted glass jar B, filled with water, in a pneumatic trough C. Then apply the heat of a spirit lamp to the retort, and bubbles of gas will rapidly pass into the jar. When a sufficient quantity of the gas has been obtained, examine it in the following manner:—Into a jar, place a burning candle, and the flame will be much increased in size and brilliancy. If we place a candle, whose wick is only glowing, but not a light, in the gas, it will be instantly rekindled; even watchspring may be made to burn, if previously brought to a red heat, by means of a piece of waxed thread, or tow, twisted round one end and kindled before its introduction into the gas. All these experiments prove that oxygen is a much more powerful supporter of combustion than atmospheric air. A more simple way of examining its properties is to place in a test tube the mixture of chlorate of potash and peroxide of manganese, and heat as before; when a piece of wood or taper, glowing, is placed within the tube, it will instantly burst into flame, if the gas be coming off; and charcoal, watchspring, phosphorus, and all other combustibles may be burnt in the tube in the same manner, and with the same result, as in a large jar of the gas, thus avoiding all the trouble and expense of jars and pneumatic troughs.

In all cases of combustion, in oxygen, the burning body combines with it, and gains exactly as much in weight as the gas loses. Oxygen gas is not only necessary to combustion, but to respiration also; for without it animals could not exist for any length of time, as the stimulus of the gas would cause such an increase of arterial action, that the animal would soon cease to exist. Here is a strange analogy between respiration and combustion (that is, the combustion of carbonaceous matter), as the same supporter is required, and the same product formed, in both cases. Carbon, in burning, unites with the oxygen of the atmosphere, and forms carbonic acid; so an animal in breathing takes oxygen from the atmosphere, and expires carbonic acid; and so large is the quantity evolved by a man during the day, that if the whole of the carbon was extracted from it, the weight would amount to eleven ounces. The reverse of all this happens with a vegetable, for that compound which is deleterious to animals is necessary to the life of plants—we now allude to carbonic acid, on which gas plants live; but of this we shall treat more particularly in a future article.

#### SCIENTIFIC NOTICES.

**PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.**—We are happy in being enabled to state that this important and rising society has just received a Charter of Incorporation, and is thereby recognised by the Government as a part of the medical profession. At a meeting held at the Institution on Wednesday last, Mr. Payne, V.P., in the Chair, a paper by Mr. Hooper was read on an improved mode of inspissating vegetable extracts, &c.

A second paper was some tests for the detection of adulteration in drugs by Mr. Howard, of Stratford. The last paper was from Mr. Southall, of Birmingham, on a new mode of preparing syrup of poppies. At the conclusion, Messrs. Knight and Co., of Forsterlane, exhibited a very ingenious and portable apparatus for the extemporaneous preparation of aerated waters.

**INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.**—At the usual meeting of the members of this society, on the 7th inst., H. R. H. Prince Albert was unanimously elected an honorary member.

**ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**—The President, at the last meeting, announced that the Rev. F. W. Hope had established two prizes of five guineas each, for the best essay on insects injurious to market gardens, and for a complete bibliographical synopsis of English works on Entomology.

It is stated that an Italian painter, of the name of Leecebi, has discovered a mode of colouring daguerotype pictures, and intends copying the works of Rubens and Van Dyke, &c. at Brussels. A mode of colouring these pictures, however, has long been in practice in this country, by the patentee of the process, Mr. Beard, at the Polytechnic Institution.

#### SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

##### TATTERSALLS.—THURSDAY.

The room was but thinly attended, and the betting, except on A British Yeoman, Cataract, and the Merry colt, very flat.

##### CHESTER CUP.

- 7 to 1—Mr. Goodman's Reaction (taken 15 to 2)
- 11 to 1—Mr. Lovey's The Corsair
- 11 to 1—Mr. Plummer's Alice Hawthorn
- 11 to 1—Mr. Isaac Davis's Maria (13 to 1 taken)
- 14 to 1—Lord Chesterfield's Marshal Sault
- 15 to 1—Mr. Kitching's Priscilla Tomboy (taken)
- 20 to 1—Mr. Bateman's Hailot
- 22 to 1—Mr. Cuthbert's Queen of the Tyne
- 25 to 1—Mr. Ferguson's Fireway (taken)
- 35 to 1—Lord Milton's Scallan

##### DERBY.

- 8 to 1—Mr. Blakecock's A British Yeoman (taken freely)
- 16 to 1—Colonel Peel's Murat (taken)
- 20 to 1—Mr. Goodman's Mares (taken)
- 22 to 1—Mr. Bell's Winecup
- 23 to 1—Lord Eglington's Arisides
- 25 to 1—Col. Anson's Amorino
- 35 to 1—Duke of Grafton's Cataract (taken to a good sum)
- 35 to 1—Lord Westminster's Longish colt
- 35 to 1—Sir G. Heathcote's Amorino
- 40 to 1—Mr. Bowes's Cotherton
- 40 to 1—Mr. Griffiths's Newcourt
- 40 to 1—Lord Exeter's Lactata colt (taken)
- 50 to 1—Mr. T. Taylor's Gamecock
- 50 to 1—Lord Albemarle's The Brewer
- 50 to 1—The Duke of Richmond's Merry colt
- 1000 to 15—Lord Orford's Merry colt (taken freely)

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